The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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IMPORTANT DETAILS

Connected with the Cronin Murder Just Made Public.

A POLICEMAN'S SUSPICIONS

Aroused by the Actions of Two Men, Now Believed to be the Murderers—He Arrested Them Then, but They were Discharged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—It seems that although a great deal of matter has been published about the Cronin murder, the true story of the discovery of evidence at the Carlson cottage has never been told until now. It is also singular that the reporters who were working on the case never discovered that on the night of May 7, three days after Dr. Cronin was killed, two men, now supposed to have been Kunz and Cooney, were arrested and taken to the Lakeview station and discharged in the morning by Captain King. A local paper stated recently that there was a certain Irish officer on the Lakeview police force who was suspected of direct implication in the murder of Cronin. Other such statements were presented by the same paper in later issues. Finally the officer determined to tell his story, which is now made public for the first time.

Officer Isaac Robinson has been on the Lakeview force several years, and has always borne a good reputation. He is an Irishman by parentage, but is not a member of any Irish secret society. Robinson had the beat in which the cottage was located, and it was his duty to patrol the avenue and the intersecting street for several blocks north and south of the Carlson house. At different times before the murder, Robinson noticed men going in and out of the cottage and noticed lights within it. He thought the cottage was not occupied and asked Carlson who the men were that went into the cottage and why the lights were lighted. Carlson told him that he had rented the place to two men who sometimes slept in the cottage, and who expected soon to move in furniture and commence housekeeping.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

On the night of May 6, Robinson saw a man crawling out of the basement of the cottage and accosted him. Robinson has never seen Burke, but he believes Burke was the man who talked with him that evening. He said that he and his brother were renting the cottage, and that he had been in the basement simply to see if there was not a good place to store some old furniture. Robinson was not satisfied with the explanation, but he did not think he was warranted in arresting the man. At 9 o'clock the next night, May 7, Robinson turned the corner on Roscoe street and came upon two men who were talking together in the shadow of a little real estate office 100 feet south of the Carlson cottage. They had the door of the office open and were talking about hiding something under the floor. Robinson decided to make an effort to discover who they were and what they were doing there. One of them, who was shorter than the other, spoke in broken English with a German accent and said that they had lost their way and wanted to get down town. He said they were painters and lived on the West Side. Robinson asked them why they were standing and talking on the corner if they wanted to get down town and why they did not ask some one in the neighborhood and find out the way. The tall man, who had a dark mustache, and spoke with an Irish accent answered evasively and Robinson decided to arrest them. Just as he started for the patrol box a man ran across from the direction of P. O'Sullivan's barn and asked what Robinson was going to do with the men. Robinson recognized this person as the man he had seen crawling from the basement of the Carlson cottage and told him he was going to the station house, but the stranger said to take him along. The man said no more when he saw that the officer recognized him. Robinson went to the station house with the two men and they were questioned by Captain Wing. They gave their names and supposed addresses, and repeated the story they had previously told to Robinson. No charges were entered against them on the books, consequently the officer did not remember the names they gave. They were taken down stairs, kept in custody until morning and then released by Captain Wing's orders.

LET THEM ESCAPE.

"What's the use of sending them to the Bridewell to cost the city of Lakeview twenty-five cents a day?" said Capt. Wing to Robinson. The two men thus discharged, it is now believed by Officer Robinson, were Kunts and Cooney. Their description answers that of the two suspects very closely. At the time of their arrest it was not believed that Dr. Cronin had been murdered, it being supposed he had left the city of his own accord. Two nights later Robinson says he saw one of the men he had arrested coming out of the cottage after midnight. He did not accost him because he considered that he had been rebuked by Capt. Wing when he discharged the prisoners. Robinson talked with the neighbors about the goings-on in the cottage, and concluded that there must have been a crime committed there. He told Carlson of his suspicions and young Carlson went into the cottage and found the blood stains. The thought that Cronin had probably been killed in the place, suggested itself to Robinson, and he told Captain Wing of his suspicions. Captain Wing listened to his story but did nothing.

Robinson learned more about the strange occupants of the cottage and again spoke to Captain Wing. Three times in succession the officer claims to have told Wing of his belief that Cronin was killed in the cottage, but nothing was done until the week after Cronin's body was found. Lieut. Scheuttler was then sent for from the Larrabee street station to Lakeview and while talking to Captain Wing learned of Officer Robinson's suspicion. Scheuttler went to the cottage and examined the blood stains and satisfied himself that the murder had been committed there. Robinson has not as yet been summoned as a witness by the State.

STILL NO JURY.

The Work of Impanneling Still Deadlocked—The Judge Disposed to Expedite Matters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The weary work of finding a jury for the Cronin trial was resumed before Judge McConnell this morning, and from a ruling soon after the examination of talesman was begun, it would appear that the court is disposed to accelerate the work. Henry Sweet, a farmer from Glenwood was examined and cross-examined at length and finally Mr. Forrest, for the defense, said: "I challenge this juror for cause, for two reasons: He has formed an opinion as to the existence of a conspiracy; and further that Dr. Cronin was killed in the pursuance of the action of Alcertan supposed trial committee appointed by Camp No. 20, of the Clan-na-Gael society."

The Court—I want to ask the juror a question before ruling upon the challenge. (To juror.) If taken and sworn as a juror would you, notwithstanding the opinions formed on these matters, be able to give these persons a fair and impartial trial and find a verdict exclusively upon the evidence received from the witnesses and the law as received from the court?

Answer—Yes, sir.

The Court—The challenge is overruled.

Mr. Forrest—Then we take an exception, your Honor, from the ruling of the Court, and we challenge the juror peremptorilly on behalf of Beggs.

The same process followed with the next candidate, at the end of whose examination Mr. Forrest said: I challenge the juryman for cause, on the ground that he has formed an opinion which he considers pretty firm and has expressed it.

The Court—Did you at any time say "I believe this man or that man is guilty?"

A—No, I merely said it looks that way.

Q—Meaning by that, that should the published statements be true, it looked so and so?

A—Yes, sir.

Court—I do not think the opinion he has is so firmly held as to come within the rule. I overrule the challenge.

Exception taken.

At this rate, the peremptory challenges will soon be exhausted. After a further examination of this juror and the noting of several exceptions to the court's rulings he was peremptorily challenged on behalf of Burke.

After the court had overruled challenges for cause in several other cases in which the circumstances was similar and the talesmen had been peremptorily excused, Judge McConnell said that in the future he would not be so liberal as he had been.

In all about twenty-five talesmen were examined during the day, and all of them were excused either for cause or on a peremptory challenge. A new venire was ordered for to-morrow.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

The National Encampment Opens With a Brilliant Reception — West Virginians Present.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The annual encampment of Sons of Veterans opened here to-night with a brilliant New Jersey reception at Washington Hall. Thousands of women and gaily uniformed delegates are present. The meeting is more largely attended than any ever held, all the States and most of the territories being represented. The decorations are indescribably beautiful. The West Virginia delegation arrived to-day from New York. Col. H. B. Bagley, Thos. H. B. Staggers, delegates-at-large, and D. W. Martin, district delegate, are all here.

PARKERSBURG NEWS.

Three Aged Wood County Citizens Die—Boy Badly Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Sept. 9.—Three old and respected citizens of Wood county died yesterday afternoon, W. G. Heaton, aged 78; Benjamin Edelen, aged 81, and Mrs. Abbie Hazlerigg, aged 97. The latter leaves two sisters, one of whom is 94 years of age and the other 92.

The 12-year-old son of Hon. J. E. Carle, living at Eaton's tunnel, was thrown from a horse this morning, and is reported to have been killed.

Dan Flint had a hand torn off this morning at the Parkersburg mill.

West Virginia Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Dr. W. H. Gillespie has been appointed an examining surgeon for the Pension Bureau, at Sistersville, W. Va.

Fourth-class postmasters for West Virginia were appointed to-day as follows: Gilkerson, Wayne county, John Doss, vice L. Gilkison; Newport, Wood county, Benj. F. Spears, vice Warnick Bibb; Saulsbury, Wood county, W. H. Cooper, vice S. H. Deem.

Water Works for Cambridge.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Sept. 9.—The town council decided to-night, by a vote of five to three, to submit a proposition to the electors of the town authorizing Messrs. Hinds and Bond, of Watertown, N. Y., to construct a water works plant here, for which the village is to pay an annual rental of $3,960. The proposition will be voted on September 26 and will undoubtedly prevail.

DAMAGES AGAINST A PRIEST.

A Man Denounced from the Pulpit Granted Reparation by the Court.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 9.—The jury in the case of Dr. Louis Morasse, a practicing physician of South Bridge, against Rev. Father G. Ely Brochu, President of the Notre Dame church, brought in a verdict this morning in the superior civil court giving damages for plaintiff of $1,000 and interest, or a total of $1,720. Dr. Morasse was a parishioner of Father Brochu. He was divorced from his first wife and married to second wife, by a justice of the peace. For this he was denounced from the pulpit by Father Brochu, which caused Dr. Morasse to bring the above suit.

Ives' Trial to Begin To-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Henry S. Ives and his partner, George H. Stayner, were brought before Recorder Smith in General Sessions Court to-day to be tried for the fradulent issue of stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. Ives counsel asked for separate trials. It was decided to try Ives first and the time was fixed for to-morrow. The prisoners were taken back to Ludlow street jail. Ives looked well.

Iron Mines in a City.

ISHPEMING, MICH., Sept. 9.—While digging a well at the rear of a house on North Second street, a man struck blue hæmatite ore at a depth of ten feet. The ore is of excellent quality and of considerable extent. The mineral right of the land is owned by a prominent company. The discovery will lead to the development of mines within the residence part of the city.

California's Anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union is being celebrated to-day. As the day is a legal holiday the banks and exchanges and a large number of commercial houses are closed. The principal celebration is being conducted at San Jose by the order of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Freight Collision.

GOSHEN, IND., Sept. 9.—The second section of freight train No. 43 and the first section of train No. 50 collided near this point on the Lake Shore road yesterday. Both trains were badly damaged and both engines ruined, but no lives lost. The loss is estimated at $175,000. All traffic on the line has been stopped.

BALTIMORE'S BIG DAY.

Opening of the Six Days' Celebration of the Defense

OF THE MONUMENTAL CITY

And the Bombardment of Fort McHenry—A Great Industrial Parade Reviewed by President Harrison—Memorable Occasion.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 9.—The six days' celebration of the anniversary of the defence of Baltimore in our second war with Great Britain commenced here to-day. The events to be celebrated were of national importance, and the fact that the bombardment of Fort McHenry inspired that patriotic outburst in song, "The Star Sangled Banner," is sufficient of its own to give to the Baltimore festival a national interest which has been recognized in the participation of President Harrison and the efforts of the War and Navy Departments to contribute to its success. Along the great thoroughfare of the Queen of the Chesapeake, the frowning fronts of old-time war houses and the graceful arches and pillars of modern palaces of trade hide their sombre colors in festoons of bunting and clusters of flags. Never before in the history of Baltimore has anything like it been seen. Scarcely a business house or dwelling in the centennial section but has been outwardly beautified by the artistic hand of the decorator.

The decorations this year form a striking contrast to those of the oriole and the sesqui-centennial. Stars and stripes are displayed everywhere in preference to the black and orange of oriole times, but still the orange and black fill important subordinate places. The banner of the Nation and the flag of the State, standards of Europe and the national colors of the new world, mingle their brilliant hues in contrast and harmonies. Flags hung across the streets wave a hearty welcome to thousands, who, like a living hedge, line the sidewalks. Along the line of march innumerable stands have been erected.

THE PARADE.

The parade started from Broadway at 10 o'clock this morning and passed over this route: Over Baltimore street to Eutaw street, to Madison avenue to Boundary avenue, to Reisterstown pike to the rear of Druid Hill Park, to Pimlico road to Pimlico. First came the city officers and the Governor of the State. The historical floats, representing War and Peace and escorted by the Guard of Honor, composed of descendants of men who took part in the war of 1812—14, were next. The "war" float is an allegorical picture of the battle of North Point.

Though the widow of Ben Appleton refused to loan the original "star spangled banner" the Guard of Honor was not without a suitable flag to carry. Furled above the heads of descendants of warriors who fought and died in the defense of Baltimore, was a flag, an exact representation of the star spangled banner, made by the ladies of Baltimore. The six divisions of the parade marched in the following order:

First division, Grand Army of the Republic, George F. Wheeler, Marshal; second, Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Maryland and elsewhere; third, Baltimore City Fire Department; fourth, benevolent and other societies, also a batalion of public school children and inmates of St. Mary's industrial school; fifth, German Singing Societies, Turner Association, Butchers' Association and brewing interest; sixth, industrial trades and railroad display.

The private exhibits in the trades and railroad display evinced much originality. One alone cost $4,000 and a half dozen others cost $1,000 each. Foremost among them were six floats of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, giving a complete historical sketch of the great corporation from its organization to the present, beginning with a passenger coach drawn by a single horse, the application of horse power to railway cars two years later, the double-deck sleepers run between Baltimore and Frederick in 1853, (also propelled by horses), the sail car conceived by Evan Thomas in 1829, the Page electric motor of 1871 and the latest, most improved and thoroughly equipped vestibule cars, of which a view is obtained through the opening in a tunnel. The seven floats of the Typographical Union represent printing and and newspaper work in its different stages.

PRESIDENT HARRISON PRESENT.

The party which came over from Washington in the private car "Baltimore," were President Harrison, Secretaries Windom and Tracy, and Marshall Ransdell. President Harrison came over to-day at the inauguration of the week's exercises instead of on the days of either the sham battle of North Point or the bombardment of Fort McHenry, because in coming here now he does not break up a whole week at Deer Park.

Directly from the reception at the depet the President was escorted by the reception committee to the grand stand. Along the route he received hearty cheers on all sides. He made no speech to the crowd at the close of the parade. On the President's reviewing stand were President Harrison, ex-Mayor of Baltimore Hodges, of the citizen's committee, Secretary Windom, Secretary Tracy, of the District of Columbia, Adjutant General Kelton, the members of the reception committee, among them President Charles F. Mayer, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Henry Parr, President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and others. The great bell in the first float announcing the approach of the parade had passed, and at 11:15 Governor Jackson and Mayor Latrobe were driven up and joined the Presidential party on the reviewing stand and witnessed the parade as it passed.

The parade, consisting of 1,000 floats and altogether 15,000 men, was four hours in passing the stand. When it was over the committee took the President amid flattering huzzahs of the people, back to the Rennert House.

Johnstown Statistics.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Sept. 9.—A new business directory of Johnstown and surrounding boroughs contains the names of over five hundred business and professional men. It also shows that there are now thirty-six grocery stores and fifty-one saloons in the place. A complete list of the dead in Cambria borough has been made public by Mail Carrier Bridges, and he finds that there were 824 people drowned in the flood. This district was below the stone bridge and the full force of the waters did not catch it. It is the only absolutely correct list of any part of the flooded district yet published.

Killed in a Quarrel.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 9.—During a quarrel at a boarding house in McKeesport last night a Hungarian, Joseph Jolbeck, had his skull fractured and received other injuries, from the effects of which he died this morning. The boarding house keeper and two Hungarians have been arrested and are now in jail.

MAY BE A CLEW

To the Whereabouts of the Missing Treasurer and His Son.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Mr. Wholly, owner of the yacht Marguerite, tells a story which may have some bearing upon the disappearance of Treasurer Dana, of the Douglas Axe Company, and his son. According to his statement, the yacht, while returning from a pleasure trip down the harbor, was hailed from one of the East Boston wharves by two men who answer the general description of the missing parties. They desired to be taken aboard a ship lying out in the stream. They boarded the Marguerite, and the elder one inquired of the watch on the vessel to which they desired to be taken. "Where are you bound for?" On receiving the answer, "Brunos Ayres," he seemed satisfied and was assisted aboard. The men were evidently cultured persons, and their appearance, together with the nervous way in which they called attention when the boat was tacking to the fact that they were not going toward the ship, showed that they knew nothing of sailing. Mr. Wholly could not give a clear description of his passengers owing to the darkness, but believes that they were the parties above named.

SUNSET COX DYING.

The Statesman Very Ill of Acute Pneumonia in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Congressman Samuel (Sunset) Cox is dying at his home, 13 East Twelfth street. Four days ago he was confined to his bed by an attack of what he supposed to be malarial fever. This rapidly developed into acute pneumonia, which has defied the best medical skill. Yesterday his physicians gave up all hope and announced that the days of the statesman-humorist could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Congressman Cox was to have lectured on his visit to Yellowstone Park before the Strickler Association to-morrow night.

At 10 o'clock to-night Mr. Cox's condition was apparently unchanged. His doctors say the next twelve hours will decide whether he will recover or not.

Bob Younger Dying.

STILLWATER, MINN., Sept. 9.—Bob Younger, the Missouri outlaw, laid in a stupor all day yesterday. He does not now recognize even his sister who has been at his bedside constantly for two months. Dr. Merrell says he will probably die in the next twenty-four hours, though he may probably live a day or two. His brothers, Jim and Cole, serving life sentences with him, are visibly affected. They are allowed to be with him a large part of the time.

John Grass Convalescent.

BISMARCK, DAK., Sept. 9.—Agent McLaughlin has just returned from the bedside of Chief John Grass, who has been at the point of death for some time and reports the great chief convalescent.

Death of a Naval Officer.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Sept. 9.—Lieut. W. O. Schirer, of the United State Navy, died of lockjaw yesterday at Aurora, W. Va., where he was spending his leave of absence.

THEIR TITLE IS GOOD.

The Heirs of a Colored Man Lay Claim to Property Worth Millions.

LOGANSPORT, IND., Sept. 9.—The heirs of Benjamin Talbot (colored) lay claim to 640 acres covering the central portion of this city. Talbot, while a slave, settled at Logansport fifty-three years ago, with Mr. McBane and family, from Yellow Springs, Ky. He bought from the Government 640 acres of land and lived on it until the passage of the fugitive slave law, when he abandoned his property and fled to Canada. He never returned to claim it, but often spoke of it to his children. Not long ago, one of them put the matter into the hands of attorneys, who, upon examination, found Talbot's title indisputable. It is said the Wabash & Delaware River railroad, with valuable buildings on the Talbot ground, have already compromised. The entire property is estimated to be worth several millions. There are four sons and two daughters who are the heirs. One of the sons, Henry Talbot, has not been heard from for several years. He was last heard from at Danville, Ky.

COLLIDED WITH A CALF

Young Man Loses His Life by a Peculiar Accident.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Sept. 9.—Mr. Floyd Reynolds, a young man living in the country, while returning home from town, where he had been spending the afternoon, met with a very peculiar accident, which resulted in his death. Mr. Reynolds was riding a very spirited horse and was traveling at a good rate, when a calf that was lying along the road undertook to cross in front of the horse. A collision followed, in which calf, horse and rider were thrown in a heap upon the ground. Several persons who were traveling the same road saw the accident and removed Mr. Reynolds to a house near by. On examination it was found that his skull and chest were terribly crushed, from which he died in a few minutes after reaching the house.

PANIC AT A FIRE.

Working Girls Injured while Trying to Escape from a Burning Building.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Fire broke out in an upper floor of McArlice's four-story warehouse this afternoon. Thirty or forty women and girls were employed in packing rags. Many of them escaped by stairways, the fire escape being cut off by the dense smoke. One girl fell from a third-story window upon a pile of iron and was fatally hurt. Another followed a moment later and was badly injured. Both were breathing when taken to the hospital. Another was probably fatally burned. It is reported that others were caught in the building, but nothing can be learned definitely for several hours. The loss will be $40,000.

A ROARING MONSTER.

Gas Escaping from a Well at the Rate of Sixty Million Cubic Feet Per Day.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 9.—The greatest excitement prevails in this city over the monster gas well discovered here yesterday. Over seven thousand people visited the well to-day, coming from twenty to thirty miles around. A measurement made this evening by experts from Lancaster and Findlay put the flow of the well at between fifty and sixty million cubic feet per day. It is completely uncontrollable, and is undoubtedly the greatest producer in the United States. Experts at Pittsburgh have been sent for to get the monster under control.

Important Medical Meeting.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 9.—The Mississippi Valley Medical Association will meet in this city on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. This will be an event of national importance. Leading physicians throughout the Union will participate in the affair.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Arrived, steamer Werra, from Bremen.

DRESSED BEEF COMBINE.

The Senatorial Investigation at Kansas City.

TWO WILLING WITNESSES

Make all Manner of Charges Against the Packers' Combine—Important Developments—Butcher Durstа's Interesting Evidence.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—The dressed beef senatorial investigating committee began its session here this morning in the main parlors of the Middleton Hotel. Senators Manderson and Farwell had not arrived at the hour of assembling, but Chairman Vest and Senators Plumb and Coke were promptly on hand, and after being formally called to order the investigation began. The examination of two witnesses occupied the morning session. They were George W. Clyck, of Atchison, ex-Governor of Kansas, and Charles Dursta, of Atchison. Both were willing witnesses, being stockmen, and had all manner of charges to make against the packers' combine. The ex-Governor of Kansas testified first.

He had been in the cattle raising business for thirty years, during which time the prices of cattle had depreciated thirty or forty per cent. The cause for this, the witness said, was the establishment in Kansas City of a great packing interest which had developed first a great competition among the packers which was so powerful that its members could buy cattle at their own prices.

"Have you any knowledge of the workings of this combination?" asked Senator Vest.

"Yes, I have shipped cattle to Kansas City and have placed them on the market here at the market price. The packers' buyers protested that the price was too high, and assured me that if I did not want to sell at their price I could reship my cattle and send them to Chicago. I did that several times and found that the Armour-Morris-Swift combination controlled that end too. I was forced in the end to sell at their price." The witness, testifying further, asserted that the effect of the depreciation in the prices of cattle had been to drive many of the cattle raisers of Kansas out of the business altogether. The packers also controlled rates on the railroads to an extent that the packers of Kansas City had almost ruined the butchers' business of Atchison, and would have done so entirely had not the City Council passed and enforced a city ordinance requiring the inspection of beef on the hoof. Before that ordinance went into effect the packer could buy his cattle at Atchison, ship them to Kansas City, work them into dressed beef, reship the latter product to Atchison and sell it cheaper than the local butchers could sell their dressed beef slaughtered at home. The inspection ordinance, however, had remedied that state of affairs.

SOME REVELATIONS.

Charles Dursta, a butcher of Atchison, was the next witness. He corroborated the testimony of ex-Governor Clyck, concerning the depreciation in the price of cattle. Asked if he had come into direct contact with the combination, of which Mr. Clyck had spoken, he related the following experience:

"I came to Kansas City one day to buy sheep. I asked the owner in the pens the price of his stock. He quoted a figure. I looked further after taking an option on his sheep. When I returned the sheep had been sold and at a price considerably below my offer. The combinations agent had bulldozed him into selling to him at a lower price than I would have given him."

"Do you state it as a fact?" asked Senator Vest.

"No," replied the witness reluctantly, but that was my impression."

"Does the impression prevail among your business acquaintances that there is a combination among the packers to control the prices of cattle and dressed beef?" inquired Senator Plumb. "That impression exists, responded the witness.

Similar testimony was given by a number of other stockmen, after which the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

How They Were Brought to Time by the Commission.

LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH RESERVATION, MINN., Sept. 9.—The members of the Chippewa Commission, consisting of ex-United States Senator H. M. Rice, Dr. Whiting and Bishop Morley, of Dakota, have arrived here from Cass Lake.

The act of Congress was explained to the Indians at that point, and the differences between it and the treaty made three years ago, through the Northwest Commission, pointed out. Complaints about the non-payment of the damages were forestalled by a statement regarding the prospects of payment.

On Monday the Indians begged the Commissioners to have patience with those who were not ready to sign, but to remain until Tuesday, but the statement that there were no more rations brought the Indians to time, so that at the opening of the council in the afternoon the chiefs signed, and before the day ended the signatures of all the male adults of the band save two had been secured. The Cass Lake Indians are in an isolated position, as their reservation can only be reached by canoe. They have no saw or flour mill, blacksmith shop, or any of the facilities which are necessary in a farming community. They asked the Commissioners and the Indian Agent, Major Shuler, to recommend to the Interior Department that these things be furnished to them.

The Winnebagoshish Indians were found at Bow String Lake, gathering the wild rice crop. They at first refused to come over to Winnebagoshish, as the result of messengers and letters received by them from the same parties who have at other places endeavored to defeat these negotiations, but the chief finally arrived. The act of Congress was fully explained to them, and they appeared to be satisfied with its terms. The rolls were opened to-day, and the prospect of securing the signatures of the majority of the Indians is favorable.

Accident to a Band Wagon.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—During Forepaugh's procession this morning a brake on the band wagon failed to work while descending one of Kansas City's steep hills and coasted to the bottom, where it overturned and was completely wrecked. Six of the occupants were more or less injured. Philip McGeesel's head struck the curb. He was seriously injured. Louis Taylor's leg was broken.

Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Following is a statement of the visible supply of grain afloat and in elevators on Saturday, September 7, as issued by the Produce Exchange: Wheat 14,068,032 bushels, decrease 287,034 bushels; corn 12,089,698 bushels, increase 335,114 bushels; oats 6,111,357, decrease 19,401; rye 980,706, increase 55,882; barley 295,744, increase 3,907.

HER FATAL FASCINATION.

Miss Mead's Sweetheart Searching for Her Body at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A. H. Rogers, of Binghampton, came to Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon and inquired for Joseph Spalding, the hackdriver, who saw Miss Anna Mead go over the American Falls last Tuesday.

As soon as Spalding was found Rogers asked him all sorts of questions about the young lady, and it soon leaked out that he was her affianced husband. He afterward went to the Spencer House, where he recognized the signature on the register, "Mrs. Lawrence, of Brooklyn," as being that of his sweetheart.

"Miss Mead was here two weeks ago," Rogers said, "with two lady relatives from Philadelphia, and when she returned home spoke of the fascination which death in the Niagara torrent would have for her. She talked continually about it, until her folks tired of listening to her. We missed her after breakfast on Wednesday, and the next we knew was a letter, postmarked Niagara Falls, in her writing, which said: 'I have just bought a ticket for Niagara Falls. I am going to commit suicide there. I hope no one will ever find my body. No one is to blame.'"

Mr. Rogers will search for the body, and has gone to Lewiston, where it is likely to be recovered.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Young Drug Clerk Kills a Woman and Then Takes Poison.

TACOMA, W. T., Sept. 9.—Yesterday morning Henry Stewart, of the Stewart & Homes Drug Company, found his shipping clerk, F. Eugene Clarke, looking strange, and accused him of being intoxicated. Clarke denied the charge, but handed over his keys on Mr. Stewart's demand. He had hardly done this before he fell over backwards insensible. Clarke was taken to a doctor's office where it was found that he was suffering from poison. A search of the store revealed the fact that a bottle of atropin had been employed a few minutes previously. As soon as Clarke had been taken to the doctor's office Mr. Stewart crossed the hall into the room occupied by Clarke, where a woman about 30 years old was lying on the bed dead, with the back part of her head shot off. The Deputy Coroner was notified and opened an investigation, at which evidence was given to show that the woman, Florence Cross, had been drinking with a Northern Pacific yardsman and she took him to Clarke's room. Clarke quarrelled with the woman's companion and finally shot her dead. Seeing what he had done, he swallowed the poison. Clarke came here from St. Paul.

A COSTLY JOKE.

Mischievous Boys Get the Worst of a Trick, Two Fatally Shot.

WINCHESTER, KY., Sept. 9.—Last evening a crowd of boys on mischief bent thought to frighten one of their companions by putting a "tick-tack" on his window. Willie Ray was selected as the victim. He thought the boys were burglars sure enough, and loading his shot gun, he fired a load of buckshot into the crowd. Daniel Love received a bullet in the head. He will die. Tom Gardiner received four wounds, one of which was in the head and another through the lungs. His recovery is doubtful. Ed. Lucas received a painful wound in the arm.

An Insane Act.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Sept. 9.—John Freindle, a farmer living near here, became insane Saturday afternoon. He locked his wife and three children in the house, set fire to it and then hid in the barn near by to watch results. The woman and children escaped by means of a back window to the house of a neighbor. The house and contents were completely destroyed.

Killed His Divorced Wife.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 9.—John McGuffy shot and killed his divorced wife at San Pedro, yesterday. He then placed the pistol to his breast and shot himself, inflicting a wound that will probably result fatally. McGuffey asked his wife to return to him, and it was on her refusal that he fired the fatal shots.

Murdered by a Burglar.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 9.—Annie E. Laconey, the 28-year-old niece of a farmer, was found dead in her room this morning with her throat cut. The terrible crime was committed during the farmer's absence by a burglar. He had tried to ravish the girl and robbed the house.

Did Not Lynch Him.

MATTOON, ILL., Sept. 9.—The mob which took S. S. Tate from the Sheriff last night, with the supposed intention of lynching him on suspicion that he was a horse thief, did not carry out their purpose. They became convinced of his innocence and released him.

Accidentally Shot by Hunters.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Sept. 9.—While riding in his corn field Louis W. Dalton, a prominent farmer residing near here, was shot by some young hunters and dangerously wounded. The contents of the gun took effect in his face and throat, and there is little hope of his recovery.

Shot by a Comrade.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Sept. 9.—A message received by J. P. Bunn, of this city, states that his son, who belongs to the regular army stationed at Fort Riley, was accidentally shot and killed by a comrade. Bunn has been a member of the regular army thirteen years.

Victory for the Bell Telephone Company.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—An opinion was given by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court to-day favorable to the defendant in the case of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company. In this case the defendant has filed a general answer to the bill and defendant Bell has filed a plea and answer in support thereof. The defendant Company now asks leave to withdraw its answer and file the same plea and answer in support thereof, which has been filed by Bell. The motion has been ordered by Judge Colt.

Sale of Blooded Yearlings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The annual sale of the Hurstbourne, Meadow Thorpe and Fernecliffe yearlings, the property of Mr. N. T. Harris, Hurstbourne stud farm, Louisville, Ky., Mr. W. H. Chipper, Meadow Thorpe stud farm, Lexington, Ky., and Mr. William Astor, Fernecliffe stud farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y., took place to-day. The attendance of sporting men and jockeys and others was large. The prices realized were fairly good.

Want to Pay Up.

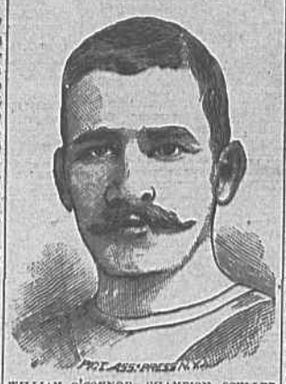
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The firm of Musgrave & Co., who announced their suspension in the stock exchange last week, to-day offered to settle with their creditors on the basis of 25 per cent in cash, 25 in one year and 50 in two years. The creditors have not taken any action in regard to the offer.

SEARLE BEATS O'CONNOR.

The Australian Out-Rows the Champion of America

WITH APPARENT EASE.

Alleged Overtraining—Large Money Lost in Canada Through the Favorite's Failure—The Race a Very Fine One.



WILLIAM O'CONNOR, CHAMPION SCULLER OF AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The race on the Thames for £1,000 and the championship of the world, over a course four miles and three furlongs between William O'Connor, champion oarsman of the United States and Canada, and Henry E. Searle, the Australian, was rowed to-day, and was won by Searle.

Odds of five to four were given on O'Connor. Searle won the toss for position and chose the Surrey side of the river. O'Connor had the best of the start and lead by half a length to the boat house. Searle's time was 22:42.

There were occasional squalls of wind during the progress of the race and off Surrey the water was lightly lumpy. Otherwise, the conditions were good. The sun was shining. The betting during the forenoon was virtually even at 21 to 11 on Searle and bets on these figures were readily taken. Finally the odds changed 5 to 4 against Searle. The start was made by mutual consent at 1:23, with O'Connor rowing at a terrific rate. Soon after the start O'Connor caught a crab and Searle overtook him and gained the lead. Searle was rowing splendidly, but slowed up beyond Waldins, Searle apparently without effort, and rowing 29 strokes per minute, gained half a length, which he gradually increased. O'Connor frequently and anxiously looked over his shoulder at his opponent. When Hammersmith bridge was reached, O'Connor appeared to be a trifle distressed. At the Thornycroft Iron Works, both men were putting in good form. A hasty head wind was blowing, but the water in Chiswick reach was not affected. Here Searle was three lengths ahead. From Chiswick Point the race was a procession. O'Connor rowed splendidly throughout the race. He seemed to have been overtrained, however, for after the first mile had been rowed he tired away very quickly. The course was well kept. The attendance of spectators was large for a processional sculling race.

THE BETTING.

The amount of money wagered on to-day's race was enormous. Heavy purses were cabled from Canada and Australia to be staked for the friends of the respective champions, Spencer Brothers, of Australia, placing 10,000 pounds on Searle. Both men were in splendid form. Searle weighed 163 and O'Connor 162, and their preliminary spurts on the river indicated that they were evenly matched in all respects.

O'Connor was believed both by his partisans and the friends of Searle to be under a handicap. He was not accustomed to start by mutual consent but has been used to forging ahead at a pistol shot or by word from the referee, this in many cases enabling him to hold to the finish. Besides, O'Connor is unused to tidewater, as Searle is. The tide to-day was nearly slack, but it still ran at the rate of three miles an hour, enough to affect the rowing of one accustomed to still water.

O'CONNOR'S RECORD.

O'Connor, the American champion, is a Canadian. He was born in Toronto in 1853. The first time he competed as a professional was at Minneapolis in 1885, when he defeated Stone. A year before Hanlan said O'Connor was the coming sculler. His greatest race was at Oakland Creek, in which he defeated Henry Peterson, the champion of California, making about $7,000 by the operation. He is champion sculler of America by virtue of Teemer having failed to make good an engagement to row against him. O'Conor claims to be as strong as Teemer and more expert, and believes therefore that he could defeat him. O'Connor's present defeat will cause great surprise and disappointment in America.

The News in Toronto.

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 9.—The news of the defeat of O'Connor on the Thames fell like a thunder-clap here. Ever since Hanlon won such notoriety for Canada's Queen City as the schooling place for oarsmen, local sports have been attempting to bring out another man who would excel Hanlon, Beach and all others. They found their man in O'Connor. His easy victories over Teemer, Gaudaur and other American scullers greatly strengthened this confidence, and when O'Connor started for England last winter their expectations of complete victory were most sanguine. It is estimated that $400,000 of Canadian money was lost on the race.

The Bishop Protests.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Bishop of Seez has written to M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, protesting against the circular letter recently sent by the minister to the bishops reminding them that they are forbidden by law from taking part in the elections and stating that the Government would prosecute any ecclesiastic who might overstep the lines enjoyed under all Governments since the Concordia. In his letter the bishop states that the circular of the Minister of Justice wounds the dignity and patriotism of the clergy. Continuing he says: "As French citizens we claim our rights, of which you cannot deprive us."

Fate of a Christening Party.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—While a christening party were enjoying a sail on Lake Killarney last evening their boat was capsized and before assistance could reach them, five of the party were drowned.

Mrs. Harrison's Return.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the wife of the President, left Jenkinton this morning for Washington, going through without change on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. She was accompanied by her father, Rev. Dr. Scott, and General Wanamaker.

IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

A Grist of Election Cases Disposed of Yesterday.

There was business transacted yesterday in both of the Federal Courts, Judge Jackson presiding in each. In the Circuit Court the first case put on trial was that of the U. S. vs. Charles Horner, of Brooke county, indicted for illegal voting, the charge being that he voted while under age. A verdict of not guilt was given. During the progress of the case there was quite a laugh had by those present over a colloquy between John O. Pendleton, counsel for the defendant, and a German witness from Wellsburg. The witness, becoming irritated at Pendleton's questioning, suddenly broke forth with the query, "Ya dink I vas grazy like mit you, aind it?"

In the case of the U. S. vs. Monte Craig, of Brooke county, indicted for having voted while a non-resident, it was shown that the defendant had been tried for the same offense at the last