

JACKSON.

Supreme Court Decisions.

JACKSON, May 24.—Hugh Davis vs. Wm. Davis; Caston vs. Caston; Green vs. Laton; Son vs. Levy; Shannon vs. Gill; Bennett vs. Matthews, administrator; Simmons vs. Parker; Kaiser vs. Harris; Wilkinson county vs. Flitts; L. N. O. & T. railroad vs. Jenkins; Wall vs. Babers, and Watson vs. Allred, were affirmed.

N. O. & N. E. railroad vs. Jones, and Flitts vs. Huff were reversed and remanded.

Brooks vs. Kelly; Kelley vs. Butler; Sweatman vs. Butler, and Rogers vs. Hahn were reversed and decrees entered here.

Wm. Davis vs. Hugh Davis was reversed only to dismiss bill without prejudice.

Proceedings of the U. S. Court.

JACKSON, May 25.—In the federal court today, in the case of the United States vs. Geo. S. Leatherburg, of Jackson county, the jury brought in a verdict against defendant for nine thousand three hundred dollars. This is a timber deprecation case. Judge Hill ordered a stay of execution until the next term of court. There were several other convictions for the same offense, and fraudulent obtaining pensions, but the fines in each case were small.

The Third District Convention to be Held at Jackson Sept 1st.

JACKSON, May 25.—The district congressional committee met here today and fixed September the first as the time, and Jackson as the place for holding the convention to nominate a congressman from this district.

The railroad commission reconvened today and resumed consideration of the classification of freight tariffs.

A Counterfeiter Sentenced—Railroad Freight Agents Assisting the Commission—The Congressional Race Warming Up.

JACKSON, Miss., May 26.—Phil Oster, alias P. J. Spaulding, the notorious character recently convicted in the Federal court for passing counterfeit silver dollars, was today sentenced by Judge Hill to four years imprisonment at Chester, Illinois. Mary Lawson, colored, of Adams county was sentenced to one year in the Natchez jail for assisting in the fraudulent procurement of pensions.

The freight agents of the prominent railroads in the State, are again in the city, assisting the railroad commission in arranging a uniform classification of freight tariffs.

The congressional race in this district is warming up. Both Barksdale and Hooker's friends claim this county for their favorite. The election promises to be very close.

Yazoo City Items.

YAZOO CITY, May 24.—Circuit court convened at 12 m. today, Judge T. J. Wharton, presiding. The grand jury was empaneled, sworn and charged, Col. S. W. Dyer being appointed foreman. The issue and appearance tickets for this term is very full.

Robinson's circus arrived yesterday and gave two performances today. The town was crowded with people, circuit court, and circus being the usual attraction.

Young Sam James, a son of Col. Peter James, of Holmes county, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday last, being rescued at the last moment by the gallant conduct of young Walter Wirtz, who bravely went to young James' rescue.

Mr. A. Sandel, proprietor of the White House hotel, died quite suddenly at 6:30 this evening. His condition was not considered critical and his death was a surprise, even to his family.

An Escaping Convict Killed and One Wounded.

TALLULAH, May 25.—A white convict was shot and killed and a negro convict wounded last night by the guards near Quebec, some eight miles west of this place. The facts are as follows:

Yesterday morning three convicts escaped from the force employed in raising the track of the V., S. & P. railroad, near here. They were hunted all day and about eleven o'clock last night two guards, who had been hunting for them, met them on a railroad bridge, near Quebec, and called on them to surrender. Instead of doing so, however, the three convicts rushed upon them. They were all three known as desperate characters, the two white men having been sent up for highway robbery from Calcasieu parish. One of them, John J. Cramer was armed with an ax. The two guards opened fire upon them with guns, when Cramer fell and was captured and expired in half an hour. The negro is known to be wounded, but he and the other man escaped, but are being hotly pursued through the swamps. The prisoner's jury justified the guards in the killing.

Looking to Sympathizers in the United States for 'Aid.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Mr. Parnell and his followers are indebted to their supporters in America for many substantial evidences of strong sympathy, and now the American Contingent of Loyalists is preparing to take a hand in the contest, incited to action by frequent public demonstrations of approval of Gladstone's measures lately made by the Nationalist element in the United States, who claim the Ulster district as the birth place or who have relatives or friends there, have taken steps to make known to the people in North Ireland that they have sympathizers in this country, and that they look to them for aid in case it shall be required. On May 4th the Grand Lodge of Orangemen of the State of New York, met in Oswego, and passed resolutions censuring Gladstone, denouncing Parnell, and offering assistance to the anti-Nationalists. Grand Master Kennedy sent the following cable dispatch:

To Wm. Johnson, Member of South Belfast Parliament:

Grand Orange Lodge, New York, protests against Parnell, Gladstone & Co's Home Rule bill. We will help the Loyalists.

The reply to this came: "Many thanks; Johnson will write."

The letter indicated in the latter dispatch is expected soon, and will be read at the next meeting of the State Grand Lodge, to be held in Troy, on June 8th. when it is expected that between 500 and 600 delegates will be present from all parts of the country, and that measures will be formulated for giving effective assistance to the Loyalists.

The Reason Assigned for the Scarcity of Miners.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—There is such a scarcity of miners on the Monongahala river reported that less than one-third of the mines between McKeesport and Brownsville, are in full operation. The operators give several reasons for this condition of affairs. Some attribute it to the fact that during last year's strike large numbers of miners obtained other employment and did not return to the mines after the strike. Others put it down to the long dry spell. The miners explain the fact by stating that the difference of one-fourth cent in wages in favor of the railroad mines has caused a large migration from the river to the railroad. Another reason given by them is that miners in England, Scotland and Germany have been so well posted by their returning friends on the present state of the American labor market that the stream of immigration to this country has been practically stopped. Many miners from those countries, who had been on the river for several years have returned home disgusted at the low wages now ruling.

A New Comet Discovered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—Prof. W. R. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., reports to the Warner Observatory here the discovery of a new comet. It is large but faint. Its position is as follows: Right ascension 11 degrees 57 minutes 15 seconds; right declination north 80 degrees, 55 minutes 15 seconds. Dr. Lewis Swift says: As this is not an expected comet, unless it is Oldham's comet of 1815, which is expected about this time, Prof. Brooks is entitled to another comet prize of \$100. There are six comets now visible, including Encke's periodic comet, which I had the good fortune to discover last evening. It was so exceedingly faint that I have no fears that it has been seen elsewhere, though a very large telescope has been tracing for it.

Further News From Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Adjutant-General Drum to-day received the following telegram from Gen. Miles, dated Catechob, Arizona, May 22: "Two small bands have broken from Geronimo's camp and gone north and committed some depredations. Three men were killed and one boy captured. Troops are in pursuit and others are in advance, to intercept, if possible, their efforts. I think they will leave their wounded and get the agency Indians to join them. Have directed Lieut-Col. Wade, commanding Fort Apache, and Capt. Pierce Carlos to prevent it. Capt. Lawton has followed the main camp with great persistence, over the worst country in this whole mountain region, and is camped on the trail tonight."

A Freight Train Dashes into a Drove of Cattle.

SLATER, Mo., May 24.—A freight train on the Chicago & Alton railroad, while approaching this city yesterday morning, dashed into a drove of cattle, killing three of them. Their carcasses threw the engine off the track and derailed ten cars. The fireman, Pres. Monday, was instantly killed; Engineer Lane and brakeman Knight seriously injured.

Warner's Whereabouts a Mystery.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The whereabouts of Wm. T. Warner is still a mystery. Those who are in a position to know where he is, either declare that they don't know in what quarter of the world he may be found or frankly say that they are unwilling to tell where he is.

THE ST. LOUIS MURDER.

The Story Told by Maxwell to a Detective.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—C. A. Bishop, one of the attorneys for the prosecution, testified that he had examined, shortly after Preller's body had been discovered, the personal effects found in the trunks left at the hotel by Maxwell, and found among other things a copy of Cooper's Physician's Vade Mecum. The book was marked on page twelve, which describes Clover's method for the administration of chloroform. Witness also found a bottle containing chloroform among Maxwell's abandoned effects.

J. McCulloch, a detective, followed Mr. Bishop on the stand. He said he had been a detective for five years and has lived in the United States, belonging to Pinkerton's force in New York for three years and A. L. Drummond's United States secret service in New York. He was doing United States work for Drummond, who was his uncle. He was last employed by Wanemaker & Brown, proprietors of a large drygoods house in Philadelphia. He was employed as a detective in the store, having charge of eighteen men. This witness, by orders from the detective agency was, arrested on a charge of forgery, and sent to jail, and was placed where he could communicate with the accused. Witness started to narrate a conversation with the prisoner, but Mr. Fauntleroy, of counsel for the defense, objected to witness. He said he was a liar and an imposter by his own testimony. This man had put himself in the position of a criminal, had had himself held by the court, had gone before the grand jury under a charge of forgery, and had gone to jail.

Mr. Fauntleroy scored the prosecution for using the courts of justice for such an infamous scheme, and said the witness should be thrown out as a disgrace to the court. The witness, who was also scored unmercifully, took it coolly.

Mr. Fauntleroy, when his objection was overruled, contended that he should ask certain questions of the witness.

The court told him he could ask them and the court would pass on them. A squabble took place between Mr. McDonald, of prosecution, and Mr. Fauntleroy, in which Mr. McDonald said if Mr. Fauntleroy did not shut up he would make a statement which would shut him up.

Mr. Fauntleroy asked a series of questions; all of which were objected to and the objections sustained.

Mr. McDonald, to the witness:—Did you make any threats or offer any inducements to secure these statements from the prisoner?

No sir. The statements were made voluntarily about ten days after I went into jail. He talked to me about these people here and said they were not fly and had tried to break him down. That the chief of police had taken him into his office and had given him whisky, and when he thought he was drunk, showed him a picture of Preller taken after he was dead, and asked him if he knew him. Maxwell said no, and said he would be a fool to tell him he did know him. He said if he had a witness who could testify right he could beat the State. I asked him how. He said if I could get a witness who could testify that he had so much money in Boston, he could get free. I asked him how much money, and he said \$700 or \$800. I told him I would try and get some of my people to do him this favor to testify for him, and I asked him to tell me about his case. He told me when he met Preller and what he wanted done in the case. The defendant said he first met Preller in Liverpool and wanted Preller to go to a fancy ball, but he refused to go, because it was fast. Afterwards he said he met Preller about three days out from Boston. He said he left England to avoid testifying in a case. Met Preller on the steamer that arrived in Boston, February 31, and took rooms at Young's hotel. Several days afterward he (Maxwell) went to 1,508 Washington street to board, and Preller stayed at Young's two weeks. Preller went to Canada then and he remained in Boston at 1,508 Washington street, eating at Murphy's saloon. He said he bought a ticket in a Pullman coach and left Boston on the last Saturday in March, and went around by Canada. His ticket cost \$21. He arrived in St. Louis Monday and registered at the Southern. He asked about a telegram of the clerk. The clerk said one had been received, asking if he had arrived. He answered it. This was on Monday. On Friday Preller arrived. They had a talk about going to Auckland. Maxwell was anxious that Preller should go to Auckland. Maxwell said Preller told him he had only enough money to see himself through on the trip. He said he meant on account of his meanness to fix him on Sunday. He said Preller was in his (Maxwell's) room and complained of pains. Maxwell told him he could remedy it by using a hyperdermic syringe and agreed that he should try it. Preller, he said, took off his coat and

vest, and he said he gave him a good dose in the arm, which put him to sleep. When he was asleep he used some chloroform that he had there, and when he found that was not enough, he went out and got some more chloroform. Then he found he was dead. He took off his clothes, took his money and cut off his undershirt and also took off his drawers. He threw the things out and put him in the trunk and left the things in the room. This was four or five o'clock in the afternoon. He said he then staid around until Monday morning, when he went out and bought several things, trunks among them. He then packed his own trunk, and put the things he had taken from Preller's body into it. He bought a ticket for San Francisco, for which I think he said he paid \$116.

Senator Ingalls Attacks the Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—During the consideration of a private pension bill in the senate this afternoon, Mr. Ingalls severely criticized Gen. Black, the commissioner of pensions, declaring him to be an imposter, whom congress granted the highest pension rate, on false allegations of his being a wreck. He protested against Gen. Black's enjoyment of such a pension while opposing pensions to the soldiers.

Mr. Cockrell defended Gen. Black's administration of his office, citing figures to show that more claims were allowed each year under this administration than in any former administration. If Mr. Ingalls believed Gen. Black's pension unjust, Mr. Cockrell said, he (Mr. Ingalls) should introduce a bill to discontinue the pension.

Mr. Voorhees warmly defended Gen. Black, and with energy and emphasis denied that there had been any false allegations in the matter of his application for pension. He represented Gen. Black's condition at the time as one of absolute and complete disability, and his survival and recovery as wholly unexpended and extraordinary.

Mr. Logan would not say that Gen. Black was not entitled to his pension, but he expressed the hope that the pension office would be administered in sympathy with the wounded soldiers.

The Funeral Mrs. Pendleton.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The simple Protestant Episcopal service was read today at Zion church over the remains of Mrs. Alice Pendleton, wife of United States Minister George H. Pendleton, who was killed Thursday last while riding in Central Park. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, assisted by Rev. Wm. A. Leonard, of Washington. The immediate family of Mrs. Pendleton assembled at the residence of Mr. Frank K. Pendleton and accompanied the remains to the church. The only floral offerings was a wreath of red roses at the head and another of white roses at the foot of the casket, and a cross between the two wreaths. There were no pall bearers. While the procession moved up the aisle the choir sang "Thy Will be Done." The casket was made of solid walnut, covered with black cloth, and had six heavy silver handles. A simple plate on it bore Mrs. Pendleton's name and date of her birth and death. Among those present were Secretary of State Bayard, Pendleton Shenck, Erastus Corning, General Newton, Stanley Mathews and Mrs. Noah Hunt, Schenck Elliott Pendleton, Mrs. F. Potter, Maj. Howard, and J. S. Barton Key. The body was taken to Woodson cemetery for temporary interment, but final interment will be in the gold family lot in the Cincinnati cemetery.

One Acquitted and Two Found Guilty.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—In the cases of the United States vs. Geo. Henry N. Frisbie, H. Von Wertheim and Dr. W. H. Hire, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government and making fraudulent pension claims, the jury returned a verdict acquitting Dr. Hire and finding Frisbie and Von Wertheim guilty on the third count, and recommended them to the mercy of the court. The penalty in this case is one to five years in the penitentiary, or a thousand to five thousand fine. The case has occupied the attention of the court the past ten days.

Miss Folsom, Who Ought to Know, Says She is Not Going to Marry the President.

BUFFALO, May 25.—The Commercial Advertiser, in an editorial today, says: "Letters received in this city from Buffalo women now in Paris, and who have personally seen the young lady whose name has been mentioned as the intended wife of President Cleveland, report that the mortified girl positively declares that she is not going to marry Mr. Cleveland."

The Prospects Brightening.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—The Pittsburg iron manufacturers who were spoken to today agree that prospects are more promising than at any time since the first of the year. Labor disturbances of the past few weeks are quietly subsiding, and there is more confidence in business than for sometime past.

NEARING THE END.

Crowds of Men and Women Thronging the Court-room to Hear the Opening of the Defense in the Maxwell Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Long before the time for opening the proceedings of the criminal court arrived this morning crowds of men and women anxious to hear the opening of the defense in the Maxwell case and the testimony of the defendant, had congregated at the "four courts." All of the spaces around the door of the criminal room was occupied. The corridors and passage ways were packed with curious would be spectators, and there were many standing on the steps and sidewalks who were unable to gain entrance even into the building. Deputies appeared at 9 o'clock and with difficulty forced their way through the throng and opened the doors. A rush for seats and standing room followed and the wildest disorder prevailed for a time. All who were able to enter did so, but there was a large majority forced to remain outside, every available foot of space being occupied within. Immediately after the opening of court the judge ordered all doors closed and locked, and no one, not even officers of the court, be allowed to enter or leave the room. All means of communication, therefore, with those who were fortunate or unfortunate enough to gain admission were cut off, and the outside world will remain in ignorance of the proceedings till late in the afternoon, for after the defense shall have stated their side of the case, Maxwell will be put on the stand, and the recital of his testimony and cross-examination by the prosecution will doubtless consume several hours.

Mr. Fauntleroy, for defense, after routine business of the court had been concluded, arose and commenced his opening address to the jury. He stated that he wished to impress them with the fact that no one knew how Preller came to his death, except the defendant, and he proposed to disclose to the jury all the circumstances attending it. After stating the manner in which Preller and the defendant became acquainted, and the closeness of their friendship thereafter, he stated the defense intended to prove that Mr. Preller was suffering from a stricture, and the defendant foolishly undertook to remove it. The defendant was unwilling to perform the operation alone, but Preller did not wish the nature of his ailment to be known, and insisted that Maxwell should perform it. To lessen the pain he administered chloroform, but in too large a quantity, and death resulted. He cut the clothes from his friend's body, and attempted to resuscitate him, but failed. He said the defense would prove that Preller knew Maxwell had no money and had promised to pay his expenses to Auckland, robbery therefore could not have been a motive for causing his friend's death, which was at any rate accidental. The remainder of Mr. Fauntleroy's speech was devoted to an explanation of his client's action after the death of Preller, and assigning reasons therefor, all of which was contained in Maxwell's confession made a few days ago. Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He showed little evidence of feeling, although there was some degree of nervousness both in his face and hands. There was a rustle through the court room and Judge Van Wagoner in a brief speech demanded absolute quiet in the audience. The witness then in reply to questions of Mr. Fauntleroy stated as follows: My full name is Hugh M. Brooks, I am twenty-five years old, was born in Hyde Chester, England; I commenced to study with Mr. Brown at Stockport near Hyde in 1878, and remained there four years; I am a lawyer by profession; I have also studied medicine and surgery at the collegiate school at Manchester, but am not a licensed physician; I first met C. Arthur Preller at the Northwestern hotel, at Liverpool, but did not get acquainted until I met him on the steamer Cephalonia; I also met Mr. Warren on the steamer; Mr. Preller and I were both Englishmen coming to a strange country, and our acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship; we talked much about our plans and purposes for the future, and our acquaintance and friendship continued after our arrival.

In this country we reached Boston February the 3d, and after three or four days Preller started on a business trip. I had conversations and correspondence with Preller about going to New Zealand; we agreed to meet in St. Louis and go there together; I told him about my financial condition, telling in a letter that I had \$100 all told; I treated Preller several times medically in Boston and by letter, and he acknowledged having received decided benefit from the treatment. He knew that I never practiced medicine regularly; I never used any deception with him in this regard. The witness then described various events about Preller leaving Boston for Canada; about his own and Preller's arrival in St. Louis and stopping at the Southern Hotel; that he had fifty to sixty dollars when he arrived here; how he tried to pawn some of his things before Preller came;

his visits to Fenow's drugstore and his conversation with Fenow; his purchasing various articles of him, among them chloroform and carbolic acid, which in combination, he used on himself in treating a bad tooth that troubled him; that Preller arrived on Friday prior to Easter Sunday, how they went together to try to sell his magic lantern and slides, and various other occurrences which took place between Friday and Sunday, all of which are familiar to nearly everybody. The court then took a recess. After recess the examination of the defendant was continued. "We, Mr. Preller and I he said made two trips between the Southern hotel and the union depot, where we attempted to discover the cause of the detention of my trunks, which contained the magic lantern, and were told by the baggage men there that it was probably detained in Port Huron, Canada, by the customs officers. We visited Alton, the optician, in the endeavor to ascertain if he would purchase the lantern and slides when they should arrive. From the time that Mr. Preller arrived in St. Louis down to Easter Sunday we saw a great deal of each other. We were as a former witness has stated, almost inseparable. I visited the room several times, but when we were not looking around the city or playing pool we spent most of our time in my room. We played pool a great deal and whoever lost the game paid for it. We played about even, so that the expense was about equally divided. We drank some, but not much. He paid for most of the drinks.

The Canadian Press on the Fishery Question.

TORONTO, May 26.—The Globe says: "The people of the United States, we hope, will not approve of the seizure of the Nova Scotian schooner 'Sisters,' made at Portland, Maine, Monday. The master of the Sisters proved by going to the custom-house to have made the usual entry, and had no idea of acting illegally. When the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty ceased to be observed, the Canadian government did not drive the United States fishing vessels out of its waters at once, or seize those that persisted in taking fish. It consented to an arrangement which allowed Americans to fish from the 1st of July to the close of the season without compensation. When, at the opening of the present season, Canada found it necessary to enforce the tenor of the treaty of 1818, ample warning was given to all concerned. If the United States government saw fit, by way of reprisals, to require the Canadian fishing vessels taking their catch of fresh fish to a United States port to be provided with a manifest, they should have given timely notice which must be affected by a strict enforcement of the law in this respect."

Parnell Demands the Date and Place.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special from Cincinnati, says: "In the home rule debate in the English house of commons yesterday, Mr. Trevelyan quoted an alleged remark of Parnell to the effect that he would not rest until the last link that connected Ireland with England had been broken. Mr. Parnell demanded the date and place of the speech, and Mr. Trevelyan replied, 'Cincinnati.' A reporter looking over the files of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette found that Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Music hall, Friday evening, February 20, 1880. The speech was reported by J. W. Schrag, one of the most rapid and accurate stenographers in the United States. The paragraph referred to by Mr. Trevelyan is in the following words: 'When we have undermined the English misgovernment, we have paved the way for Ireland to take her place among the nations of the earth, and let us forget that this is the ultimate goal at which all we Irishmen, none of us, whether we are in America or in Ireland, or wherever we may be, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England.'"

The House Committee on Territories Addressed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Governor Swireford, of Alaska, Mr. Turner, of the signal bureau, and Mr. Dahl, of the coast survey, addressed the house committee on Territories today, in advocacy of the right of Alaska to full Territorial form of government with right of ownership. M. Elliott, representing the Alaska Commercial Company, opposed the proposition, taking that most of the inhabitants were Indians and uneducated, and he too, however, desired the privilege of owning land.

No Foundation for the Report.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—The Porte declares that there is no foundation for the report that a conspiracy at Sofia existed for the assassination of Prince Alexander and Prime Minister Karavalo.

Strike Compromised.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—The stone masons' strike was compromised at a conference of contractors and employes last night, and work was resumed today.