NINE TIMES A BRIDE.

The Marriage and Divorce Record of

One Indiana Woman.

the Hoosier State.

a Few Days Ago.

Mrs. George Cusick, of Southern Indiana,

eight times. Twice she was remarried to

her ex-husbands. She became Mrs. Cusick

SHELBYVILLE, IND., February 21.-Nine

times at the altar, nine times a bride, nine

wedding feasts, nine honeymoons and eight divorce suits. These events have all been

crowded into the short lite of one of Indi-

ana's women, who is now known as Mrs.

George Cusick. The heroine of this matrimo-

nial drama in nine chapters is one of many

children born to Jacob Homery, a wealthy

farmer living in the northern part of this

county. Since she attained the age of 17 she

has been busily engaged weaving her conju-

Lisber, William R. (No. 1)—Married September 1, 1807.

Doe, William (No. 2)—Married shortly after Lisber secured a divorce.

Nugent, William J. (No. 3)—Married December 31, 1872.

Little, John H. (No. 4)—Married February 18, 1880.

18. 1880.

Vanbuskirk, Lincoln J. (No. 5 and No. 6)—
Married April 18, 1883; divorced in 1886, and subsequently remarried.

Corwin, Joseph (Nos. 7 and 8)—Married in 1887, divorced in 1888, and remarried a few

Cusick, George (No. 9)—Married last Satur-

THE FIRST HAPPY EVENT.

As recorded in the above list, she first promised to love, honor and obey in the year 1867. The ceremony was performed at her tather's house by Justice Zachariah Patter-son. Mr. and Mrs. Lisher lived together for about a year, when the husband left home

and soon after applied for a divorce, which was granted on May 24, 1869. Soon after-ward Mrs. Lisher was married again and subsequently divorced. The name of his-

and No. 2 is known to the lawyers as Doe.

Being once more heart whole and fancy free she was met and courted by Farmer Will-

iam J. Nugent, to whom she was wedded on December 31, 1872, and with him she lived

three years before she became satisfied that

he was not ber affinity.

Then he had to go and she applied for a divorce. The case was set for trial May 24,

1875. The day came and the defendant failed to enter an appearance, as did the fair plaintiff, so the case was carried over to the next term. Then she appeared and dismissed the suit, the two having become reconciled. What became of Nugent is a mystery. He suddenly dropped out of sight.

NO MATCH FOR MOLLIE.

Again, like a comet appearing in the matrimonial sky, did "Miss" Homery appear on the scene. She rented a house in this city, near the Jeffersonville, Madison

and Indianapolis depot. There she soon became acquainted with John H. Little,

proclivities, but he was no match for Mollie, who began to "make eyes at him" as he sped by on his private hand-car, and he soon fell a victim to her charms. They

were married February 13, 1880.
For three years Mollie and John billed

and cooed, varying the monotony of married life with an occasional slugging match, which made John's whiskers look as if a cyclone snow plow had drifted through them. Then she sought her friends, the lawyers, and demanded another divorce,

From all accounts she was well on with

the new love before she was off with the old.

and she only waited until the 18th of April following when she was married to Lincoln J. Van Buskirk, a good-looking carpenter,

several years her junior and the youngest o

any of her husbands. For a while it

seemed as though she had found her mate and after Lincoln had remained her lord

and master for three years he probably be-

SHE TRIED THEM TWICE.

he was summoned to appear as defendant in a divorce suit. Lincoln was not inclined to

submit as tamely as did his predecessors,

secured her divorce, however, but soon

badly frayed and couldn't be reunited and

another divorce was applied for and

Having tasted the sweets of married life

so deeply she could not endure playing a lone hand and began to look around for an-

other husband. She soon found one to her

liking in the person of Joseph Corwin, and

concluded to take him on trial, and on No-

vember 7, 1887, they were made one. She liked Joseph very well, but did not like a penchant he displayed for other women, and

after ineffectual remonstrances she filed the usual papers at the March term of court in

1888 and secured a divorce. This brought Joseph to his senses and he begged for an-

other chance to redeem himself, which was given him. But he soon fell into his old

ways and was once more brought into court

THE LAST WEDDING.

Mollie then rested on her laurels until last

Saturday, when she was quietly married for

the ninth time by Justice Craycraft to her present husband, George Cusick, who is section foreman of the Jeffersonville, Madi-son and Indianapolis Bailroad, filling the

place formerly filled by John H. Little, hus-

band number three.

The secret of her ability to get a husband

whenever she wants one is as much of a mystery as is the facility with which she gets rid of them afterward. She not only

Not long ago she was compelled to shoot

Gideon Parmer and his grown son Will, giving the latter a wound that kept him be-

tween life and death for months. She used

the revolver because they insisted on com-

married and sent out single

The silken tie had been too

after the two became reconciled and wer

and promptly files a cross petition.

But his time came, and on June 4, 1886,

which she secured March 9, 1883.

gan to think so also,

granted.

last Saturday.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 22 1890---TWELVE PAGES

BISMARCK BEATEN.

'Almost Certain to Carry the

exception of the first district only. One of

the facts of the case is that the Socialists

have had comparatively little success in the

mining districts. They have gained most

in the manufacturing districts and the large

The result of the election, so far as known

accounts for 234 seats. As the Reichstag

has 397 members this leaves 163 seats to be

GENERAL WOLSELEY CALLED DOWN

American Magazine.

General Wolseley and printed in

rper's Magazine was not an infraction

cussing matters having relation to that

of the regulations, said he was of opinion that it was not. Nevertheless the Government considered that members of the general staff were bound to abstain from

department, and had had some communica-tion with General Wolseley on this subject.

The Government was satisfied that Gen-eral Wolseley had no intention to infringe

NO MONEY FOR LE CARON.

Nervices as a Spy.

LINCOLN MAY RECOVER.

for the Better.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

Nowak, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

witter. The parish then decided to prose

cute him. A meeting of the parishioners was held last night and it was decided to send

A GRADUATE OF VASSAR.

Sent to an Insune Anylum Because of a Pe-

culing Delusion.

ISPECIAL TELEPRAN TO THE DISPATCH.

another delegate to Rome.

low through the house.

to Mr. Nowak

## THREE CENTS

TRIAL OF CRUSADERS. They Are Met at Trenton by Great

Crowds of People.

A MAMMOTH PROCESSION FORMED

Was Held.

BRADY THE ONLY WITNESS HEARD.

Adjourned.

rusaders and several hundreds of their revenue with which to pay them. But where, he asked, were the friends of the river and harbor bill, for these figures did not take that measure into consideration.

Were those interested in improvement of our rivers willing to lay aside this bill in great crowd is in attendance, and much amusement is the result. amusement is the result. TRENTON, Mo., February 21 .- The 9:30

train to-day was loaded down with Spickardville temperance crusaders and their sympathizers. They came to attend the Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, argued trial of the ladies arrested for demolishing that there was too little time remaining to arrange for a world's fair in 1892. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, argued in favor of a fair, but did not speak for any particular locality. Mr. O'Ferral, of Virginia, and Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, favored Washthe saloon of Thomas Brady. When the train first stopped at the station the 16 crusaders first alighted and were followed by some 300 people who had come to attend the trial. At the station a growd of 300 Trenton ington as the place for the fair.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, wanted a World's crusaders were drawn up to receive the martyrs. Beside these there were about Fair at which our wonderful wealth, skill martyrs. Beside these there were about and energy could be exhibited. To have it 200 people who had been attracted through anywhere except at the national capital would take from it much of its importance. curiosity. The Trenton crusaders were headed by a brass band, and scattered Here only would it have national importance and significance. That might be sentithroughout the ranks were numerous stand-ard bearers, who carried aloft banners and mental to some extent; but he proposed to transparencies bearing mottoes of appropri-

A HUGE PROCESSION.

procession was formed with the 16 Spickardville crusaders in the place of honor. Then the march was taken up. Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor of the Methodist Episco-pal Church and Marshal of the day, called upon the hosts to sing "Hold the Fort." The hymn was sung with a will. The procession then marched to the music of the band to the Opera House, where arrangements had been made for a public meeting. The Rev. Cox presided, and when he had called the meet-

court to order. The jury had already been selected and there was no delay getting down A LOUD SURST OF APPLAUSE.

A. B. Burkholder, counsel for the defense, rose to state his case. The prosecution objected to this until the prosecution had stated the charges against the visitors. The Justice overruled the objection and then from the crowd of fully 1,000 people broke

ance meeting, but a court of justice.

Thomas Brady, the owner of the demolished saloon, was the first witness. He told how his building had been wrecked. that his saloon was a public nuisance, and ought to have been abated. The prosequion objected to that line of cross-examination. Pending the Justice's decision on

naed, and the trial will lastfully three days

Somewhat Complicated Situation Which He is Endeavoring to Untangle. PAPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATORA

was opposed to the bills reported and would them only after they had been amended to meet his views.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, also argued in favor St. Louis. It would be subversive

of the objects in view to locate the fair upon the narrow strip of country where Columbus landed. The country itself should be shown, The great influences that built up and maintained New York were located in the Mississippi Valley. After all, the country was the greatest exhibit, PLENTY OF ADVOCATES. Mr. Forman, of Illinois, was for the fair

-not as an accommodation to foreigners, but as an educational aid to the people of this country. He was for St. Louis because it offered the best guarantee of the success of the fair. In history she was the only West-ern city that had succeeded in holding expositions, and had never failed in an under-

taking.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said that it was providential that De Soto had been 50 years behind Columbus; if he had discovered the Mississippi Valley 50 years earlier New England and Manhattan Island would now be Indian reservations for sale at \$1 25 an acre. He pleaded that the fair be held at the great center of all the trade and commerce of this country. St. Louis was not a half way place, it was the commercial cen-

Continuing, Mr. Hatch ridiculed New York's site. He described Forest Park, St. Louis, with the magnificent groves and 1,380 acres, where, said he, "You could pick up your little park and dump it down

three times a day. [Laughter.] ALL HARMONIOUS THERE. St. Louis had buried all the animosities of the old struggle. It Congress would take the fair to where all sections at the least expense could enjoy the benefits, to that city having a greater reputation for hospitality than any place on the globe "except Scott county, Ky." [laughter], let it take the fair

to St. Louis. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, told he Western people had come to the East to the Centennial at Yorktown, to the Philadelphia constitutional celebration Washington celebration at New York. It was just that this celebration should be held beyond the Alleghenies. Let New York have the naval demonstrations. She could do that even if the fair was held in the West. Obeying the joint resolutions unanimously passed by his State Legislature and

his own impulses be favored Chicago-that proud city on the shores of Lake Michigan. It was the great railroad center of the country; a thousand trains could pass through in a day. All roads led to Chipago. THE TIME TOO SHORT. Mr. Mason, of Illinois, said that when he

thought of the many things he had to say about Chicago, and the few minutes he had to say it in, he selt like the boy who sat in to say it in, he self like the boy who sat in the middle of a sugar barrel and exclaimed: "Oh, for a thousand tongues to do this thing justice!" [Laughter.] There was another great good to flow from this fair. His Southern brothers charged the Republicans with unkindness and too severe criticism in political matters. They, in turn, charged the Southern people with the same faults, and partisan bitterness was aroused. How could we better stop this than by meeting on common ground in a common cause?

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, dwelt upon the great expense of holding the celebration at

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

LOOKING AFTER THE SURPLUS estimated appropriations for the next fiscal year were \$406,000,000. The miscellaneous appropriations made during the short session were \$10,000,000, and during the

long session the amount would certainly not be less. In addition there were at least \$25,000,000 of deficiencies, making a grand aggregate of appropriations of \$442,000,000. These might be chilling figures, but it was better to sace them now than when too late. There was only \$450,000,000 of estimated order that the Government expend a large amount on a world's fair? Were those who wanted Uncle Sam to erect buildings in their little towns willing to lay them

A REVSTONE OPPONENT.

A VOICE FOR ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, wished to re-

state and emphasize the considerations that would influence his vote. Each of the four

great rivers and mountains and prairies.

NEW YORK NOT EVERYTHING.

Mississippi.

He felt constrained, however, to disap-

prove of the bills presented by the commit-tee. Congress had no authority to hold a

fair elsewhere than in the District of Colum-

bia or the Territories. He also opposed the appropriation of \$1,500,000. If a State wanted the fair its citizens had only to in-

corporate themselves and hold it.

Some of the speeches have been of a high cast his vote for the capital of the nation.

END OF THE FIRST CHAPTER. The debate closed at 6 o'clock to-night. cratic allies have taken at portions of the speech of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, delivered yesterday. That gentleman took occasion in his remarks against the fair going to New spoke of the "rebels" and said New York was a Democratic city without a single

This, coming from one of the Chicago enthusiasts, who are dependent largely upon Southern Democratic votes for success in this struggle, is regarded as being in very bad taste and has been the subject of much

eelings of the Southerners.

and of then voting against the bill author-izing the holding of a fair.

LONG AND TEDIOUS. It is probable that his example will

followed by the other members who think as he does. It has been settled that there must be a clear majority for one of the cities in the contest before the fair is awarded to it. A plurality merely will not carry the question. For this reason, the balloting is likely to be long and tedious. All sides are confident to-night, but they are not going to allow any possible vote to escape them through over confidence. To-morrow and Sunday will be busy days charge the interests of the several cities, and

for the Congressmen and those having in many attempts will be made at proselyting the members already pledged. It is safe to predict that many a Congressman will see more wine to-morrow and Sunday than he has ever seen before, and that Congressional hats will be worn larger for the next two or

three days. LIGHTNER.

PROPOSED PAIR. Large Number of the Representatives

Talk in Favor of St. Louis-New York. Chicago and Washington Also Have Plenty of Advocatos.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- Judge Clement granted an order ro-day for the removal of Miss Harriet O. Drury to an asylum and also appointed a committee to take charge of her estate. Several months ago Miss Drury, who is about 30 years old. and a tall and attractive blonde, was removed from a tashionable boarding house in Montague street to a private asylum. She had a delusion that there was a young man at the boarding house who wanted to marry her, but was kept away from her by jealous rivals. She was in the habit of looking for him behind lace curtains and high and She made a scene in the court room when McCormick and the builder of the yacht

the Judge decided that she must go to the asylum, and had to be removed forcibly by the officers. Miss Drury is a graduate of Vassar college and has traveled a great deal in this country and in Europe. Her relatives are said to live in Wisconsin, where she owns considerable property but none of them had made inquiries about her since her mind became unbalanced. The Canadian Pacific to Send a Line

gether.

IN OPPOSITION TO NELLIE.

Steamers Around the World. MONTREAL, February 21 .- The Witness says: "The Canadian Pacific Railway is arranging to have a line of three or four steamers to go straight around the world, or as straight on the intervening land will

allow. They will start from Montreal, Halifax and New York in the fall ,so as to avoid the summer heat in India and the Suez Canal. The route will run through London, Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Penang, Colombo, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Yokohama and Vancouver, and passengers will be on the same steamer throughout the voyage.

ENGINES COLLIDE.

A Large Number of Laborers Killed and Three Serlously Injured. SUISSON, CAL., February 21 .- While a train of eight locomotives was returning from

engine were instantly killed, three seriously injured, one of whom will probably die.
Two of the engines were badly damaged and the track blocked.

OPPOSED TO A FAIR. The Usual Government Majority in the Reichstag Has Vanished—Socialists

no Celebration at All.

MILLS AND MORSE ON THE FLOOR. Carlisle Has Some Objections, But Will Vote

for St. Louis. FLOWER WILL TAKE ALL THE BONDS

Offered by New York in Case Their Legality is at All Questioned. accounted for. Of the 234 the election failed in 92 districts, making supplementary elections necessary in those places. The National Zeitung estimates from returns thus far

Mills, of Texas, Morse, of Massachusetts, Peters, of Kansas, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and others yesterday opposed the World's Fair bill in the House. The advacates of all the cities were also heard. The debate is closed and the vote will be taken Monday.

received that the Cartel parties have already lost 18 seats. The paper says, owing to these losses of the Cartel parties, the Government will be unable to secure a majority in the Reichstag. The National Zeitung appeals for a union of all parties against the Socialists on the second ballots.

The Liberal organ attributes the defeat of Cartel party to the heavy faration that [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Cartel party to the heavy taxation that bears upon the workingmen and to she pro-WASHINGTON, February 21. - The World's Fair debate in the House to-day progressed smoothly without friction. The subject is one permitting the display of some oratorical flights and has therefore For Writing a Military Article for an proved exceedingly popular with all mempers who believe themselves endowed with forensic abilities. Consequently the num-LONDON, February 21.—The Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for ber of speakers has been large and the styles War, in answer to the question whether a of oratory varied during the two days that recent article on the English army written have been occupied.

order, but for strength of argument, beauty and of diction and power of delivery the concensus of opinion in the press gallery has awarded the palm to Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. His speech in favor of Washington was recognized as the most forceful presentment that has been made of Let the nation inherit the buildings which the claims of any city. He was highly com- must be constructed here for the fair. They plimented by his colleagues on the floor at would be-they were now-needed for pub its conclusion.

upon the army regulations, and that such a thing would not happen again. The Chicago men are somewhat alarmed at The Government Has Not Paid Him for His the umbrage some of their Southern Demo LONDON, February 21 .- In the House of Commons the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for the Home Department, rep lying to Mr. Labouchere, stated that Le York to drag in some of the old war issues, Caron, the spy and intormer, who testified before the Parnell Commission had not re-ceived any payment from the Government since he had appeared as a witness on that

hotel named after Grant, Lincoln or Sheri-

The Opening of an Abscess Makes a Change comment on the Democratic side of the House. The New Yorkers and the St. LONDON, February 21 .- The successful operation performed upon young Abraham Louis people as well, are using it against Chicago for all it is worth, while the Chicago Lincoln, the son of the American Minister, men are doing their best to explain away the implied slur and smooth the ruffled by the opening of an abscess and the dis-charge of its contents, is now thought to give excellent promise of his recovery. There is a great deal of speculation to-night over the probable result of the first ballot on the question of site on Monday. It was at first thought that those members

who do not want any fair at all would re-frain from voting on the site question. One of the foremost of them, however, Mills, of Texas, to-day, after declaring his opposi-tion to the whole proposition, announced his intention of voting on the question of site,

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of C. H BUFFALO, N. Y., February 21 .- A warrant was been issued on behalf of the constion of St. Adelbert's (Polish) parish for the arrest of C. H. Nowak, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., vice-censor of the Polish National Alliance, on a charge of appropriating to

his own use \$800 of the funds of the congregation. The offense constitutes grand lar ceny in the first degree. Some time ago the money in question was subscribed by the congregation for the purpose of sending two delegates to Rome to ask the Pope to interfere in the difficulty pending between the parishioners and the Bishopry with regard to the removal of their priest, Father Klawit-

ter. Mr. Nowak and Father Cichocki, of Pittsburg, were the delegates selected. Min-isterial duties prevented the priest from un-dertaking the journey and the duty was left No word of any kind was received from Rome and suspicion was aroused that Mr. Nowak had not started. A messenger was sent to his home in Mt. Pleasant, where Mr. Nowak was found. He claims that the noney was due him on account of a transaction effected between him and Father Kla

POINTS OF THE DEBATE.

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST THE

WASHINGTON, February 21 .- The Congressmen opposed to having any World's Fair at all were out in force to-day. Mr. Mills, of Texas, was the first to take this ground. He said the Government had nothing to do with fairs. Columbus never saw North America-it was discovered by the man whose name it bears. But this was a business matter-there was something beside patriotism in it. The cities came here hurrahing for the old flag and an appropriation. This was a proposition to make money. | ter. The Philadelphia Exposition was a success. They wanted first only Government recognition, but finally came for an appropriation. He denied that inventive genius depended upon Government aid, citing the case of

America, which astonished the world.

If New York wanted a fair they could organize it on business principles, as they did a bank, and hold it. So it was with Chicago and St. Louis; they were business cities and knew how to manage a business enterprise. He took it for granted that the fair would be held; that Congress would go on interfering with the rights of the people and it would be charged to patriotism and Columbus. If he could get enough mem-bers to vote his way he would fix the site in his own district. As it was, he would vote to fill the blank with the name of St. Louis

> ANOTHER OBJECTOR. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, said he should vote against the bill. First, be-cause his Democratic brethren had predicted in advance that the first acts of the majority of the House, under the new rules, would be to wipe out the surplus and empty the treasury of the United States. One of these bills, and the one likely to pass, called for an issue of bonds by the District of Columbia for expenditures if the fair should be held in this city (which would undoubtedly be the compromise agreed upon if it were held anywhereof \$15,000,000 one-half of which at least, the Government would be held for. The Paris Exposition

and then he would vote against the bill alto-

cost \$12,000,000.

It is supposed that the country would get train of eight locomotives was returning from the scene of the plockade early this morning, the middle coupling broke four miles north of this place, causing a collision between the rear engines and the forward ones.

A large number of laborers riding on the engine were instantly killed, three seriously discovered to practice economy, this would be a good place to begin. Far better to expend \$15,000,000 in establishing a postal telegraph throughout the country, or to take the tax off sugar—a

prime necessity of life-a tail oppressively upon every labore chanic and the humblest of our cit? Mr. Peters, of Kansas, said it was most hopeless task to try to stem the patriotic feeling. But before Congress mitted itself to a fair, it should see if Government could afford it. Our enthus Any Number of Congressmen Desire asm and our inspiration should not cone

the real situation. Congress should see if there was a suffi-cient surplus before it entered into this large expenditure of money. The regular To the Opera House Where a Public Meeting

Pending a Decision by the Justice the Case is

Trenton, Mo., is overrun by the 16 women

lic uses; and in order that the nation might not be ashamed, as it was now when a stranger came face to face with the city Mr. Vanderver, of California, argued in favor of the St. Louis claim. If it was to be a financial transaction purely why not ad-vertise for bids and give the fair to the city presided, and when he had called the meeting to order the house was packed with a crowd of 1,200 people. A song was sung, prayer was offered by Rev. Knox, of the Presbyterian Church, and the chairman announced that short speeches were in order.

Addresses were made by Rev. J. P. Davis and Rev. B. Lockhart, of the Christian Church; Rev. Robbins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Spickardville, and C. J. Ringe, an engineer of this city. The offering the most money. By going to the Mississippi Valley the foreign visitor would York and Chicago, and would see that St. Louis was the center of it all. The commerce of this great valley exceeded tenfold the foreign commerce of New York, and its varied industries exceeded in value those of

the rest of the country, and St. Louis was at the confluence of the great streams of that commerce. He believed that the next ex-C. J. Ringe, an engineer of this city. The Rev. Cox announced that the ladies of Trencommerce. He believed that the next exposition would be held in California, and
therefore he tavored the claims of St. Louis
as a recognition of the strength and greatness of the West.

Hev. Cor announced that the nation of Area
ton had prepared a collation for the visitors
and the meeting adjourned for lunch.

It was 1:30 when Justice Shanklin, before
whom the case was to be treed, called the

would influence his vote. Each of the four cities was worthy of the fair. The exposition was to give the people of the Old World not an insight into our great manufactures and industries only, but to show them our great country. Smaller countries than this possessed rival manufacturing establishments and were advanced beyond us in artistic developments. We should show our from the crowd of the most violent kind. for a published of the most violent kind. The Justice called loudly for order, and The Justice called loudly for order, and when quiet was restored reprimanded the spectators, adding that it was not a temper

New York was a great city, but it did not include the entire country. Small European countries had each a great representative We had a variety, each differing in essential points from the other. The exposi-tion should be held at the center of the During the cross-examination the defense questioned him with the purpose of showing country. St. Louis was nearest and Chicago next. He would vote for St. Louis first and next for Chicago. Let the nations of the world meet upon the bosom of the mighty

row morning. Seventy-five witnesses have been subpos-

GOULD BUYS A RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- Mr. Gould. in order to protect the Missouri Pacific Company for its advances to the Missouri, Kansee and Texas, bought at the Real Estate Exchangel to-day 97,284 out of the 97,550 shares of the International and Great Northern road for \$872,377 79. Some years ago the stockholders of the International and Great Northern exchanged their stock for that of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, receiving therefor one share of the latter for two of the former. The Kansas and Texas, under the Gould management, became indebted to the Missouri Pacific for advances, and gave as collateral this Inter-national and Great Northern stock which it had in its treasury. The claim is in dispute and it is alleged that there are offsets which would reduce the debt very much below the figure realized at the sale which represents the amount of the original claim with inter-

est to date.

The stock has now been sold as collateral for a debt that has never been paid. As the road is now in the hands of a receiver there will be no change in management, but the stockholders of the Kansas and Texas are in the peculiar position of having issued \$5,000,000 of their own stock in exchange for that of this company, which has now been sold as an unredeemed pledge to Mr. Gould. Of course this is not a final settlement, and the sale, is in a measure formal, simply to take a better title.

BALLOT REFORM DEMANDED.

The Ohio Trades Assembly Indorses the Proposed Australian System. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1

COLUMBUS, February 21 .- At the meeting of the State Trades Assembly to-day resolutions were adopted in favor of the Australian system of voting in Ohio; indorsing the bill pending in the Legislature requiring all stationary engineers to pass an examination and secure a license to pursue their vocation; indorsing the bill to pre-vent the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops and factories; asking that the registration law be so changed that an elector can register his name on the poll book any time during the year preceding the election instead of only at stated periods a few days previous to the election, as the law now provides.

SHE COULD NOT BE MARRIED. And Therefore She Took Half a Box at Polson and is Dead.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NIAGARA FALLS, February 21 .- Pretty Alice Lynch is dead. She was 23 years old, and engaged to marry William C. Painter on Saturday. A few days ago he called at her home and told her that he had lost all his money and the wedding would have to be postponed. This the girl took to heart, and at once her demeanor changed.

On Wednesday she purchased a box of

poison, took about half of the contents last night and died at 4 o'clock this morning. She left a note giving her love to Painter and requesting to be buried in her wedding

For to-morrow's issue up to 9 e'clock P. M. For list of branch offices in the various dis-tricts see THIED PAGE.

## FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Propositions for the Monopoly of the Seals in Alaskan Territory.

A CORRUPT DEAL CHARGED.

The Company Now in Possession Alleged to Have the Inside Track.

SOME PECULIAR OFFERS.

Several of the Bids Seem to be in the Interest of One of the Competitors.

VAST PROFIT IN THE BUSINESS.

An Appeal to the Government to Manage the Industry for the Benefit of the Treasury.

PENSION AGENT LEMON TAKES A HAND

The bids for the monopoly of seal catching in Alaskan waters were opened vester-

the figures, the suspicion that at least two or three of them are in the interest of the Alaska Commercial Company, and the conviction that that company will get the lease no matter what competitors are in the Aleutian Islands. field, lead to a deal of speculation as to the

direction the award will take. A. E. Bateman, the millionaire broker of New York and Washington, and George E. Lemon, the noted pensions claims attorney. The recent courtesies extended to the President and his friends by Mr. Bateman, whose beautiful yacht has been used liberally by Mr. Harrison, members of the Cabinet and Senators and members who are said to be interested in the Alsska Commercial Company, lead to more than a little gossip, which indicates an impression that Messrs. Bate-

man and Lemon are acting for the Alaska Commercial Company. The latter company's bid certainly looks on its face the most liberal, unless that of the North American Commercial Company, of San Francisco, to give an advance of 10 per cent over any other bid be construed to be more so. This company gets the credit

of being in earnest in its own behalf. HAS A SURE THING. It is a general conviction, however, that, even aside from the liberality of its bid, the Alaska Company would have no trouble in securing the prize, so strong is its grasp on influential public men. It already has the plant, the schools, the dwellings, the churches hospitals and steamship service between Ounslaska and San Francisco, and would have to go to almost no new expense

to make good the terms of its bid. Business men of Alaska have for some time had representatives here to persuade the Government to take into its own hands the farming of the seal fisheries, and put the millions of profit into its own treasury that have gone into the pockets of the Alaska Company, but they found Senators. Representatives and other public men interested in the company, and they could do nothing. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Miner W.

Bruse, makes the following statement in regard to the Alaska Company;

A RICKER'S STATEMENT. As is well known, the present lease expires on May I next. The present company pay a royalty to the Government of \$2.62% per head, and have been allowed to kill 100,000 seals each the business it now had satisfactorily, and year. They also pay an annual rental of \$55,—this was a strong argument against its ag-000. Under the proposed new lease the Secretary has fixed the number of the annual catch at 60,000 per annum, a reduction of 40 per cent below the number allowed under the present lease. During the 20 years the present company have had control of this industry they have killed within a few thousand of allotted 100,000 seals per year, for which they have paid the Government about \$5,250,000.

Add to this \$55,000 per annum rental, or for 20 years \$1,100,000, making a total of \$8,350,000 Pennsylvania Railroad intended to reduce paid the Government. As they have taken the freight rates, New York to Chicago, none but male seals and those of 2 or 3 years of age, the skuis have been prime and have brought in the London market from \$15 to \$28 per skin, or a total of over \$30,000,000 for the 20 years' catch. The Alaska Commercial Com pany have paid the Indians 40 cents per seal for killing and skinning them. This one item makes a total of \$800,000 for the 20 years. SOME OF THE EXPENSES.

The support of the two schools at the island

during the 20 years will reach an expense of

\$40,000, which is a very high estimate. The

building of suitable houses for the natives

buildings for occupancy of the whites omployed, store buildings, fuel and incidental ex penses will have to be roughly estimated. On St. Paul Island there are 219 men, women and ren, and on St. George Bland bardly onehalf that number. On St. Paul Island the Alaska Commercial Company have 60 houses, and probably 30 on the island of St. George. These houses are neat frame buildings and would probably cost \$200 each, or a total of probably \$20,000. The company has been obliged to furnish 60 cords of wood to the Indians each year or the equiva-

lent in coal, which official records show as amounting to about \$100,000 for the 20 years' Thus it will be seen that the estimates given above of the probable cost of carrying on the

skinning, \$800,000; for support of schools, \$40, 000; buildings, \$20,000; fuel, \$100,000; total, \$7,310,000. Amount derived from 2,000,000 skins at \$15 per pelt, \$30,000,000.

THE NET PROFIT. This leaves a total profit for the 20 years of \$22,690,000, or about \$1,134,000 per year. The Government alone should control these fisheries, and turn this vast revenue to national purposes. From my knowledge of the busi ness I am prepared to say that \$100,000 a year

will more than cover the expenses of the fish-eries, and the 1,000 per cent would go to the people instead of a few speculators. The correspondent of THE DISPATCH has it from undoubted authority that in some way the bids of genuine competitors against the Alaska company were known to persons who sold or gave their information to the agents of the latter company. A knowledge that probably something of this kind would happen was probably what led the North American Commercial Company, of California, to make its offer of 10 per

cent advance on any other bid. Before opening the bids Secretary Windom announced that no oral arguments would be heard, but gentlemen desiring to might file written briefs between now and 12 o'clock Monday. There were 12 bids. They were numbered and read as follows:

NOT A FORMAL BID. The first was from an unknown resident of Philadelphia, Pa. The bid was thrown out by Secretary Windom, for the reason that it was Scoretary Windom, for the reason that it was accompanied by a promissory note for \$100,000 instead of by a certified check for that amount, as required by the advertisement. The next bid was from the American Fishing and Trading Company, of San Francisco, by Charles D. Ladd, Pres'dent. Their offer was to pay the United States \$306,000 per 'annum, and in addition \$4 12 for each skin and 25 cents for each gallon of seal oil. Bid No. 3 was found to contain no certified check, and was rejected without reading.

tain no certified check, and was rejected without reading.
No. 4 was from the North American Trading
Company, of West Virginia. They offered to
pay an annual rent of \$55,000 and \$2 tax and
\$4 50 royalty for each skin taken, which they
say, on a basis of a catch of 60,000 seals a year,
will realize an annual revenue to the Government of \$425,000. Bid No. 5 was from the Pacific
Steam Whaling Company, of California, by J.
N. Knowles, President. They offered to pay
an annual rental of \$50,000, and the sum of \$7 15
for each seal taken.

THE PRESENT CONCERN. Bid No. 6 was from the Alaska Commercial Company, who offered the following rates: To pay \$50,000 for rent of islands and the sum of \$6.75 for each skin taken; also to provide 100 comfortable dwellings for the inhabitants of ing in Alaskan waters were opened yesterday. They were 12 in number, and exhibited wide discrepancies. Several of them
are believed to be in the interest of the company now in control. One concern offered
to pay 10 per cent more than any other bid.

Many Alaskans desire the Government to
take charge of the business.

\*\*THOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.!\*

WARHINGTON, February 21.—The opening of the bids for the new lease of the privilege of seal fishing in Alaskan waters for
the next 20 years was the interesting thing
at the Treasury Department to-day. The
number of the bids, the wide discrepancy of
the figures, the suspicion that at least two or
three of them are in the interest of the

A PECULIAR PROPOSITION. Bid No. 10 was from the North American

A SUSPICIOUS BID.

Commercial Company, of California, or Isaac Liber, President, who proposed to pay an annual rental of \$55,200, and \$10.75 for each skin ment is that of the syndicate represented by taken, with the express understanding that the catch shall not be limited to less than 100,000 per year after the first year or they will give the Government 45 per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of seals, or they will agree to pay a rate 10 per cent higher than that offered by any other company. Bid No. 11 was also from the North American Commercial Company, of San Francisco. They offered to pay a rental of \$60,000 and \$9 622 for each skin taken and shipped, and \$0 cents a gallon for seal oil.

Bid No. 12 was also from the same company. It proposed to pay a rental of \$57,100, and \$10 25 for each skin taken and shipped, and \$0 cents a gallon for seal oil.

## for each skin taken and shipped, and 50c a gal-lon for seal oil, provided the United States guarantees the protection of the fisheries. LIGHTNER.

ONLY FOR GAMBLING. One Spenker Says That is the Main Use of the Telegraph-He is Opposed to

. the Government Going Into the Business. WASHINGTON, February 21-The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Ronds to-day heard an argument by William A. Carsey, of New York, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Monopoly League, in opposition to the limited postal telegraph bill, prepared by Postmaster General Wanamaker. Mr. Carsey said he represented the laboring men of the country. He opposed the bill because it contemplated the giving out of the business of the Government to a private corporation The contract system was objectionable to the members of the Anti-Monopoly League. The clerks in the postoffices, Mr. Carsey said. had already enough work to do, and he did not see how they could be expected to do any more. He said that the telegraph was mostly used by speculators and gamblers, and only 8 per cent of the business of the country was social. It was a fact that over \$1,000,000 a year was spent in telegraphing by persons in New York City in the sport-

ing business for baseball, lotteries, etc. This was more than the entire social business of the whole country.

It was thus shown that the working people did not use the telegraph to any great extent, and consequently would get but little benefit out of the postal telegraph scheme. If the rates of telegraph were reduced, the wages of the telegraph operators would be reduced. Mr. Carsey insisted that the Postoffice Department did not manage

this was a strong argument against its as-RAILROADS CUTTING RATES.

The Pennsylvania is Not Getting Its Sharof the Freight Business. PETERIAL TRLEGAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, February 21 .- A rumor was manufactured in Wall street to-day that the from 75 to 50 cents because it had caught other roads outting rates and getting more than their share of the business. The report was promptly denied by General Freight Agent Joyce. The daily reports of the roads to the trunk line

zioners' office show that the fears attributed to the Pennsylvania are not without ground. The Erie's average percentage of all last year's freight out of New York, to competitive points was 20 9-10 per cent, against 22 1-10 by the New York Central and 223/2 by the Pennsylvania. The Erie's average rom January, 1890, to February 15 was 22 1.5 per cent of all the tonnage, which is better than that of the two stronger lines. The freight committee at this week's special meeting to discuss the cut in rates to Missourt river points decided to continue the pro-rating arrangement to the Missiesippi river, although they stopped quoting through rates to St. Paul. This leaves a loop hole open so that rate cutting by the

Eastern roads can't be so easily detec-A BLOW AT THESPIANS.

The Party or Theatrical Railroad Rate Formally Declared Illegal. WASHINGTON, February 21 .- The Interabove of the probable cost of carrying on the seal business aggregate about as follows:
Amount paid the Government for royalty and rental, \$6,550,000; amount paid for killing and rental, \$6,550,000; amount paid for killing and rental, \$6,550,000; amount paid for killing and rental to the probable cost of carrying on the was going to die. This morning the house of which he was the only occupant was burned and his body was found in the rains.

A SILVER STANDARD. Senator Teller Believes That Bi-Metallism is Inevitable-Windom's Bill Has no

Chauce-The Plan That Will Probably be Adopted. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. Cresar," said Senator Henry M. Teller to-PATCH reporter about the probable action

day. This mortuary announcement seemed to give the Senator more pleasure than sorrow, for he smiled and chatted with a DISof the Senate in regard to silver. He said: "I think a bill will be introduced to buy \$4,000,000 in allver per month. That is, to issue silver certificates that will be redeemable in the standard currency or coin of the country. Whenever it is necessary, of course, silver can be coined. One thing is sure, there will be no bullion silver certificates. Silver is looking up and the interest taken

"There is not a single Senator who would o-day vote for the entire suspension of silver coinage. Some may oppose silver, but you cannot find one who would stop the oinage. I think there is going to be an international agreement soon on the silver uestion. When that agreement is reached believe that a universal standard will be dopted, and silver elevated for the place where it belongs. The universal standard, in my judgment, will be 151/2 ounces to 1 ounce of gold."

"Then you think some action will soon be taken looking to the restoration of silver as a money standard?" "Yes, I do. The movement cannot be de-layed much longer. The attempt to do Lisher, William R. (No. 1)—Married Septe away with silver as a money is useless. Every ounce of silver produced is used. We

netallism is inevitable."

Including Some Prominent Persons, Are

Clamoring for a Share of \$150,000. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. BOSTON, February 21 .- More than 200 heirs at law, among them the Hon. James Russell Lowell and the Rev. Phillips Brooks, are interested in the distribution of a \$150,000 estate, the consideration of which was begun today in the Supreme Court. This property represents a trust created in 1851 by min Gorham for the benefit of his son, Benjamin Lowell Gorham, who died insane in January, 1889. The fund, which has largely been swelled by accumulations, is claimed by the residuary legatees of Benja-min Gorham, about 220 in number, scattered from Boston to India. All the prominent members of the Suffolk bar appear for the

respective interests and counsel were present from New York. The next of kin of Benjamin Lowell Gorham insist that a large portion of the trust fund (\$45,000) belongs to them, because, under the will of Benjamin Gorham, there was a specific legacy of \$8,000 to be paid to Benjamin Lowell Gorham, and the executor of Benjamin Gorham, instead of paying it, put it in trust. Nearly all the counsel are relatives of Mr. Gorham. The only living legatee is the Hon. John Lowell, but many of the leading Boston families are interested

in the present case.

FIGHTING FOR THE READING. The Anti-Corbin Crowd is Confident of section foreman. John was a sturdy, red-PERCHAL TRANSGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Vice President, R. B. Dow; Managers, John Wanamaker, the Postmaster General; Henry Gibson, J. C. Sinnet, R. Glenden-ning, W. W. Gibbs and Spencer Irwin;

ning, General Manager, Andrew Moore; Assist ant General Manager, J. Lowrie Bell: General Freight Agent, J. C. Calhoun. dents are from New York, although the Board of Managers are all Philadelphians J. Lowrie Bell, who is now chief of the railway mail service, was formerly General

THE OLDER SISTER INSTEAD. A Father Who Had Decided Views Upon the

Matrimonial Question. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. declared that the ceremony could not take

place, at least in the way it had been arranged.

He said his eldest daughter must be wed first, his second next, and so on, and that if the young man was anxious to join his fam some thought, signified his willingness to the change of brides, the bride expectant handed over her trousseau to her older sin ter and in three days the wedding took

Damage Suit, PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I

charge to the jury consumed nearly an

The jury was out but a short time. The verdict was for the defendant. A motion by Lawyer Houston for a new trial was de nied. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant was in the court room when the verdict was rendered, but the latter was close by and was led away in triumph by her friends.

Edgett, aged 50, returned to Brookfield from the jail Tuesday, and, being destitute, was given some clothing, but said he would not

Supplementary Elections.

BERLIN, February 21.—The clear Cartel anjority that existed in the last Reichstag A START AT SWEET SEVENTEEN. has irrevocably vanished. It is likely that the Socialists will sweep Berlin, with the

NEW YORK, February 21 .- "Secretary Windom's silver bill is dead as Julius Her Ex-Husbands Are Scattered All Ove A COUPLE OF THEM SHE WEDDED TWICE The Latest of the Many Marital Events Occurred But has been married nine times and divorced

in it is greater now than ever."
"Is not a majority in the Senate opposed to silver?"

cannot supply the demand, and yet there is an attempt to degrade such a metal. Gold, certainly, cannot supply the demand, and the next thing to do is to take silver. Bi-

TWO HUNDRED REIRS,

PHILADELPHIA, February 21. - The anti-Corbin faction of the Reading Railroad stockholders is preparing the papers for the suit which is shortly to be brought to try and oust the present management. They claim to have nearly 500,000 shares of the stock, more than half the entire issue, and they feel pretty sure of success. The following ticket has been prepared in case of victory: President, Thomas Dolan; First Vice President, Alfred Sully; Second

The claim of the anti-Corbinites is that the Reading Company is managed by New York people. Their ticket is not much bet-ter, as both the First and Second Vice Presi-

Freight and Traffic Manager of the Reading Company and John C. Calhoun, Assistant General Freight Agent.

OTTAWA, February 21 .- George Sparks, young man from Kittey township, became engaged to the youngest daughter of Charles Smith, of Whitehurston, after a brief courtship. The day was set, the clothes were bought, likewise the ring, when it suddenly occurred to the trusting couple that it might be as well to tell the young lady's old folks. This the love-sick swain did after the most approved fashion, but great was his consternation and chagrin when the old man

ily cîrcle he could marry his eldest daugh-ter, but under no consideration would he allow his third daughter to go while the other two remained. The young man, after

HE IS NOT WORTH \$50,000. Verdict Against the Pinintiff in the Keeler

NEW YORK, February 21 .- Mrs. Mary S. Keeler, whose suit against Mrs. Sarah J. Hassett for alienating Mr. Keeler's affections was begun in the Superior Court on last Monday, looked pale and excited when she resumed her sent in front of the jury this morning. She knew that the decision upon her demand for \$50,000 damages was close at hand. Mrs. Hassett bore herself with apparent confidence. Judge Truax's

A Man Burned to Denth. DANBURY, CONN., February 21 .- Edward fascinates those whom she desires to en-snare, but those upon whom she casts an indifferent eye, and this in spite of the fact that she is 40 years old and not by any

ing into her house, that they might bask in her smiles. She was arrested, tried and promptly sequitted. AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE. In another exciting experience she was the victim. Previous to her first divorce from Van Buskirk she became enamored of Charles Suttles and he soon became equally enamored of her, and she divorced Van Buskirk with the intention of marrying Suttles, but rescinded her promise on ac-count of his insane Jealousy. This mad-deced Sattles and one night he assaulted her with a hatchet. For a time her life was de-spaired of, but she finally recovered and remarried Van Buskirk, who was succeeded

by Corwin and Cusick, with whom she is now enjoying her ninth honeymoon, Redistricting Bill Passed. ANNAPOLIS, MD., February 21.-The

Senate bill to redistrict the State, thus

making, it is regarded, five of the six Congress districts Democratic, was passed in the House to-day.