

## NOTED MEN GONE.

Two Prominent Figures in American History Pass Away at Washington.

Benjamin F. Butler Dies Very Suddenly After a Slight Attack of Pneumonia.

Senator Kenna, Who Has Been Ill for Many Months, Also Goes to the Great Unknown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—General Benjamin F. Butler is dead. He died at 12:30 a. m. of heart failure superinduced by an attack of pneumonia. The news came upon the watching newspaper men of Washington during the night with the suddenness of an electric shock. For weeks past their attention had been turned to the bedside of James G. Blaine, and while watching the strange fluctuations of his mysterious illness no one had for a moment anticipated that



GENERAL BUTLER.

another leading figure in American history—almost as notable, and even more picturesque—was about to be removed. An hour or two later, when the shock of this unexpected occurrence was ended, the news that death had ended the sufferings of the West Virginia senator, Mr. Kenna, it was felt that the night had been fruitful of important events.

### How It Happened.

General Butler retired at 11 o'clock and soon after midnight his colored body servant, West, who has accompanied him on all his journeys for the past ten or fifteen years, who slept in an adjoining room, heard him coughing violently. He went into the general's bedroom to see if he could be of any assistance, but found that the general had passed on to the bath room adjoining. Thither West followed and offered his assistance. The general mentioned that his expectation had been discolored with blood. He did not appear to think seriously of the matter, however, and after his valet had assisted him to his bed he said: "That's all, West. You need not do anything more," and apparently went to sleep.

He had lain on his bed but a few moments, however, when his heavy breathing again caused alarm. Mr. Lanier Dunn, his nephew by marriage, who resided in the same house, started out in search of medical assistance. It was fully fifteen minutes before he could secure aid.

The end was apparently painless, and, according to the doctor's certificate, was brought about by heart disease, superinduced by an acute attack of pneumonia. Telegrams announcing General Butler's death were sent to his surviving children.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benjamin Franklin Butler figured in more characters than any other public man of this age. There have been several able generals, many more prominent statesmen, as many more eloquent orators, though, very few as successful, and perhaps a few as adroit politicians. But no other man played so many parts as well, from the place of small lawyer to that of proconsul in a captured city in the most delicate and difficult situation of the civil war.

As a child Butler was very sickly and irritable. He went on a long fishing voyage and got rid of all his troubles—except a tendency to irritability, say some of his critics. He was indeed combative from the start. He reached his maximum of greatness about 1865-6 and after 1864 was practically withdrawn from the public view. Thenceforth he was the most unique and versatile character that ever appeared in American politics.

Personally, a cultist of Butler said of him: "He is a through Yankee," meaning that there is in his most slant as well as local and somewhat sense. Other men may be somewhat "Yankee"—he fills the bill. Like all intensely positive characters who possess ability, he has been much admired, more feared and most intensely hated; but it cannot be thought that he was ever widely loved. Many have cursed him; no one ever said he was a fool. As to stock, it would be hard to find a purer blooded Yankee.

He was born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818; was graduated from the Baptist college at Waterville, Me., in 1838, and was in no long time admitted to practice at the bar; was married in 1843 to Miss Hildreth, and became a general of Massachusetts militia in 1861.

Butler's Military Career.

It was in his capacity as an officer of the Massachusetts militia that he entered the service of the United States, April 17, 1861. On the 19th he started for Washington, and his experience at Annapolis, Md., from which troops repaired the railway and locomotives, and ran the latter, was one of the most interesting and encouraging incidents of the time. "Can you repair this engine?" he asked of Private Charles Homans, of the Eighth Massachusetts.

"I guess so," was the Yankee reply, "for I helped to make it."

Calling to his aid other machinists who had worked in the same shop, they soon had the locomotive in running order, and Butler's command entered Washington on the 24th, existing an enthusiasm of which no idea can be conveyed in words.

May 12, 1861, General Butler took possession of Baltimore, finding the city in a turbulent state as quiet as Lowell, and three days later he was commissioned major general of volunteers, commanding the department of Eastern Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. There he issued the famous order, or decision, that "as slaves are property in Vir-

ginia, fugitive slaves who enter our lines are contraband of war," and many a year passed before the freemen ceased to be called "contrabands." The first movement ordered by him resulted in the repulse at Blenheim, which at that time was thought a great disaster; but he soon regained prestige by aiding in the capture of Forts Mifflin and Clark, on the coast of North Carolina.

Mar. 23, 1862, the so-called "Butler expedition" reached and took possession of Ship Island, which he started up the Mississippi, and May 1 took formal possession of New Orleans. For the next twenty months General Butler was the most talked about and most thoroughly hated man in America. He has undoubtedly been threatened with sudden death more often than any other man in the world, except the czar of Russia, but verified the proverb by living long.

His first important act was to seize \$300,000, which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul on the ground that it was for Confederate use. With this and money subsequently obtained by "sinking banks and merchants" for an amount equal to what they had subscribed for the Confederacy, he fed and provided for the poor of the city and paid for administering the local government. On the 15th of May he issued the famous "Order No. 28," known as the "Woman Order," to the effect that "any female who shall by word, gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation."

Another order (No. 27) commanded the pastors to keep their churches open, and forbade the use of fasting and prayer for one Jefferson Davis. On the 17th of June William Mumford was hanged for having torn down the American flag from its place on the mint. That act was done in the interval between the entrance of the Union army into the city, on which account the occupation of the city, on which account its legal status was still in question. For these and other acts Jefferson Davis offered a reward for Butler's capture, but it is too soon to make up a verdict on his New Orleans doings.

Dec. 18, 1862, he was recalled, and he always believed it was at the instigation of Louis Napoleon. Late in 1863 he was placed in command of the coast division of Virginia and North Carolina, his command being afterwards designated as the "Army of the James." It was in this area that he devised the famous Dutch Gap canal.

In December, 1864, General Butler joined in the "failure at Fort Fisher," of which so much has recently been said, and soon after was removed from command by General Grant.

Butler's Political Life.

Before the war General Butler was a Democrat, and as such, in the Charleston convention, voted fifty-two times for Jefferson Davis. After the war, in 1865, he was elected to Congress by the Republicans, but though he struggled long and earnestly for it, they would never give him the governorship. In Congress he was a hard and successful fighter till the Hayes administration came in; then the issues on which he had fought seemed to become obsolete. He was not on the new issues he was singularly unfortunale. In 1868 there was a clean success; by a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers he became governor of Massachusetts. His term as governor was picturesque through out. It is best remembered perhaps by reason of the capture of the abuses in the management of the Tewksbury almshouse. The next year's vote showed that his political power was on the wane, and the vote for him for president on the Greenback-Labor ticket in 1874 proved that it was only a waning, but was a "waned out." The latter he ranked as what one might call an Independent-Democratic-Labor-Greenbacker.

Butler as a Lawyer.

Wherever Benjamin F. Butler was in the political arena he practiced law, and his reputation as a lawyer was that of an extremely shrewd and a man. Very early in his career he gained a reputation as a skillful cross examiner. Volunteered might be filled with amusing stories of the encounters between severe lawyers and the "smart witness," and Butler's career would furnish many.

His early practice was largely for the poor, but since the war he has earned in some years as much as \$100,000 in fees, his fee in one case being \$10,000. The more intricate and difficult the case, the better he seemed to relish it. His mind, fully equipped with all legal weapons, raced over every commonplace road leading to probable victory and then found enjoyment in seeking out the most extraordinary points on which the case could be reached by that course. General Butler took it with the greatest delight.

Butler's Domestic Life.

In 1843 General Butler married Miss Blanche Hildreth, daughter of a Cincinnati clergyman, who had chosen the stage for a profession. General Butler prevailed upon her to give up her career, and within a few weeks after she had made her debut. Their devotion to each other was a matter of note, and Mrs. Butler's death a few years since was looked a severe blow to the general.

It is not the least of the Butler paradoxes that the stern old lawyer, general and politician, should be the father of two persons loved and admired by all who knew them. There was a time when Miss Blanche Butler was certainly the most popular young lady in Washington. Poets and correspondents celebrated her beauty and winning ways, and she might easily have become the leader of a brilliant social circle. But her tastes did not lie in that direction. She married General Adelbert Ames.

Those who met Paul Butler for the first time are generally surprised to learn that he is General Butler's son. He is probably the most popular young man in Lowell.

### JOHN E. KENNA.

The Senator From West Virginia Finally Succumbs to a Long Illness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died about 8 o'clock a. m. of heart disease, from which he had suffered for some years.

Two summers ago, with a view of diverting his mind from his physical ailments, he established an amateur boat builder's shop and busied himself in the mechanical operation of constructing a boat. He partially recovered and resumed his seat in the senate and made one memorable speech, which was remarkable both for its length and its vigor. He soon suffered a relapse, however, from which he never recovered. His sufferings during the past few months of his life from heart spasms were so poignant that to himself as well as his family death must have been looked upon as almost welcome. Mr. Kenna was 45 years of age—one of the youngest men in the senate.

### MURPHY NOMINATED.

Cleveland's Wishes Overlooked by New York Democrats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—In the Democratic caucus last night all the senators voted for Edward Murphy Jr., for United States senator, except Senators McClelland and William L. Brown, who voted for W. Bourke Cockran. All the assembliesmen voted for Murphy except three who voted for Cockran. The vote was Murphy, 55; Cockran, 5.

### Villard After a Residence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Henry Villard is here looking for a permanent residence for himself and family.

## CHIEFS FALL OUT.

It Is Whispered About Albany That There Is a Wide Gulf Between Hill and Croker.

The Latter Said to Be Much Incensed at the Interference of Mr. Hill in the Senatorship Contest.

Hill Likely to Get Little Support from Murphy in Opposition to Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Men are whispering the startling rumor to each other in Albany that "Boss" Croker and Senator Hill are "out," says The Herald's Albany correspondent. The caustic criticism made by the Tammany leader on the senator's presence and action during the meeting of the electoral college has not been forgotten.

It is asserted that Mr. Croker repeated his condemnation to several political friends at the governor's reception, and said bluntly that Hill had done the Democratic party a deadly injury.

However this may be, it is certain that the machine magnates have had a serious difference among themselves.

### Objected to Interference.

A prominent Democratic senator says that the leaders objected to the interference of Senator Hill in their plans, and resented his coming here to run things to suit himself. His neglect to consult with his former associates was looked upon as an insult. It was not wise policy to treat Governor Flower as a man of no importance. His own ambitions make him a man whose good will is to be desired by the machine and whose ideas it cannot well afford to despise.

"Look at the condition of things today," said the senator, "and you can readily see that Croker, McLaughlin, Murphy and Sheehan are the Big Four of the Party."

Mr. Hill cannot control a single senatorial vote without their assistance. His own county is represented by a Republican.

"I am certain," he continued, "that Mr. Croker has been thoroughly incensed by Senator Hill's recent actions. He helped Murphy through with an idea that the differences threatening the party on account of Mr. Cleveland's utterances would eventually be overcome. 'It is certain that in the event of a rupture between Senator Hill and Croker, Murphy will side with the Tammany leader. How far the sentiment of Mr. Croker toward Senator Hill is likely to go no one knows, but it is taken for granted by politicians that the big combination has been broken up by the senator. They also believe that Mr. Murphy will refuse to be made a tool of by his associate in the United States senate. It is said that New York intends

Honestly to Support Cleveland and that the policy of pacification will be adopted toward him from now on by Tammany."

The Murphy men are holding a jollification at their headquarters, and there is not the slightest feeling against Mr. Cleveland or his friends. It looks very much as if the future action of Mr. Murphy was understood and that in any further opposition to Mr. Cleveland the senior senator from New York state would get but little backing.

### Not Inclined to Talk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—President-elect Cleveland and his friends in this city are not inclined to talk about the nomination of Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States senator. Mr. Cleveland said to a reporter: "There is nothing that I wish to say about the matter. I will not discuss it at present."

### Seized Four Pullmans.

OMAHA, Jan. 13.—City Treasurer Bottin seized four cars belonging to the Pullman Car company during the day to satisfy seven years' taxes, amounting to \$16,000. The right to collect the stated amount of taxes has been in litigation for some time and an injunction was filed in the court by the Pullman company restraining the city from taking action in the matter. The failure of counsel to appear so exasperated Judge Dwyer that he erased the injunction from the docket, hence the treasurer's action.

### Senator Kenna's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The funeral of Senator Kenna was held in the senate chamber at 1 o'clock. Besides the senate and house the president, cabinet and judges of the supreme court attended the services.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia and without reaching a conclusion took a recess to attend the funeral of the late Senator Kenna.

### Butler's Funeral Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Grand Army posts from many parts of the country have telegraphed General Butler's relatives here asking that the funeral of the general be delayed so that they can reach Lowell in time to participate. For this reason it has been determined that the funeral at Lowell shall not take place until next Monday.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It is found that several of the men supposed to have been drowned in the Cornwall mine disaster, escaped alive. The total number of the missing is now nineteen. It is believed that the disaster was caused by a miner blasting a hole which tapped the old workings.

## FORA SHIP CANAL.

The Convention at Washington Organized Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The convention of representatives of commercial bodies of the lake interests of the country called by the Duluth chamber of commerce to organize a movement in support of the scheme to unite the great lakes and the ocean by a ship canal through the territory of the United States, assembled in the banquet hall of the Arlington hotel. It was called to order by S. A. Thomson, secretary of the Duluth chamber of commerce, who read the call under which delegates were appointed.

### Major Baldwin Honored.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of Albany, Major H. Baldwin, president of the Duluth chamber of commerce and congressman-elect, was made temporary chairman, as a recognition of the services of the chamber in the preliminary work of the convention, and made a brief speech of acceptance. Mr. Thomson was named as temporary secretary and the appointment of committees on credentials for permanent organization was authorized, after which the convention took a recess till 2 p. m.

### WRITTEN OPINIONS.

Bishops of America Directed to Communicate with the Pope.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—In order to end the discussion whether the archbishops and bishops of the Catholic church of the United States were to transfer to Mgr. Satolli their view of the school question, the United Press has been furnished with a copy of the order as issued by Pope Leo XIII. The order reads as follows:

By order of the holy father, every archbishop and bishop of the United States of America will write, under sealed letter, directed to the sovereign pontiff, what he thinks in his own secret conscience of the settlement on the school question proposed by Mgr. Satolli at the recent episcopal conference.

### JEWISH PERSECUTION.

Southern Mississippi White Caps Trying to Drive Hebrews Out.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—There is considerable excitement here over reports of outrages committed against wealthy Jews in Southern Mississippi. Mr. H. Hillock, of Pike county, has been the principal victim at the hands of the White Caps. Within the last two months he has lost twenty-seven tenant houses by fire. His negro farm hands have been ordered to leave the county. At present he maintains an armed guard at his private residence to keep it from being burned. Mr. Hillock claims he has been damaged at least \$50,000, and says he will move to New Orleans. The negroes are being driven from all plantations owned by Jews, and labor is demoralized.

### AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

Mr. Blaine Holding His Own and Resting Comfortably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—This has been an uneventful day about the Blaine mansion. There were no callers except Dr. Johnston who came about 11 o'clock and remained a short time. He found Mr. Blaine about the same, having rested comfortably during the night and no changes of note occurred.

### A Pennsylvania Blizzard.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 13.—The worst storm in many years has been raging for the past twenty-four hours on the mountains near Ebensburg. The passengers on the Ebensburg branch train, which was drifted in, were held there nearly all night, and many of them almost perished from cold. Engineer Jahn was badly frozen.

### Didn't Ridicule the Pope.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Rev. Dr. Funk was seen by a reporter in regard to an account published in a morning paper of a reception given Rev. Dr. McGlynn at the former's house, during which it was said that the latter had delivered an address ridiculing the pope. Dr. Funk said that not a word had been uttered which could be considered improper, and that every allusion made by Dr. McGlynn to the pope and Mgr. Satolli was most respectful. Dr. Funk accused the reporter present (unknown to the assemblage) of eavesdropping and misrepresenting facts.

### Contracts for Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Tracy has awarded the contracts for constructing the cruiser Brooklyn and the battle ship Iowa to Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. In making the awards the secretary says: "Had I the power to award the contracts for the construction of these ships in my discretion I should distribute them to two firms, but I have no such power. I am required by the statute to award the contracts to the lowest and best responsible bidder, and there is no doubt that Cramp & Sons are the lowest bidders."

### Demand for Iron Mail Taxes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The county treasurer has made a demand upon Receiver Foley, of the Iron Mail, for \$15,000 back taxes. It appears that Cashier Davis, of that order, made a sworn statement April 1, 1891, that he had but \$50,000 on hand, and the discovery has been made that he had \$550,000 at that time. The receiver refused to pay the \$15,000 and suit will be brought at once to enforce the demand. The matter will also be called to the attention of the grand jury and Davis will be indicted for perjury.

### Policemen Shot Down.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 16.—Policemen Hine and Geuce were shot down and mortally wounded by two white tramps whom they were trying to arrest. They had taken possession of an abandoned powder magazine and were suspected of much thieving here of late. Both escaped but officers are on their trail.

## GROWS WEAKER.

Mr. Blaine Is Steadily Falling, According to a Statement by Dr. Johnston.

His Physician Surprised That He Has Shown Such Great Vitality.

Except for the Growing Weakness Shown the Ex-Secretary Passed a Good Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Blaine passed another uneventful night and was reported by Dr. Johnston, who left the house at 5:30 a. m., to be resting comfortably and to be a trifle stronger than he was in the evening. At no time during the night was the patient's condition considered critical, and the family were enabled to enjoy an uninterrupted rest. Except for the occasional movements of the nurses preparing medicine there was not a visible sign of life within the mansion. Dr. Johnston was asked the direct question whether he considered Mr. Blaine in a dying condition but evading an exact reply, said that he was constantly growing weaker. He intimated that while his condition was susceptible to the slightest changes, he (the doctor) did not believe there was any immediate danger of dissolution. While more or less nourishment was given Mr. Blaine, the physician admitted that he is living on stimulants, and several times his life has been recalled by the administration of nitroglycerine which in its results has even surprised the physicians. It was evident from the replies to the interrogations of the reporters that Dr. Johnston was mystified at the wonderful vitality possessed by the patient.

Not a Good Night.

At 10 o'clock it was said at the house by the attendant that Mr. Blaine had not passed a very good night, but that he seemed a little better at that hour. He was a little restless during the night and seems to be slowly losing strength even at times when he is free from any return of distinctly unfavorable symptoms.

FAVORED THE POPULISTS.

The Kansas Supreme Court Refuses a Mandamus in the Legislative Muddle.

TOPEKA, Jan. 16.—The courts have refused to take a hand in the legislative muddle, all efforts to effect a compromise have proved vain, the Populist house has been recognized by both governor and senate and it is now expected they will eject the Republicans from the present house by force. At noon Speaker Dunsmore, of the Populist house, who had been to the senate chamber, returned to the house and rapping for order announced that the house (Populist) concurrent resolution had been received by the senate and laid over for a day under the rules. This action carried with it the existence of the two houses, and after a hasty consultation by the rival leaders, it was agreed that both sides should take a recess till evening. Accordingly the motion was put on both sides and carried, the speakers announcing that meanwhile the present status quo would be preserved.

Republicans Visit the Governor.

The Republican committee appointed to call on the governor and talk the situation over, visited the executive immediately after dinner. The governor received them cordially and expressed a desire that peace be agreed upon, but his views and those of the committee were wide apart and the interview amounted to nothing. Thus the breach is widened and there is no longer a prospect of an amicable settlement. Speaker Dunsmore said that he, for one, would not consent to a settlement until the Populist house should receive a complete recognition from the governor and the senate and the governor sent in his message. Then he will be willing to submit a proposition of peace to the other side. The supreme court has decided against the Republicans in the mandamus suit against Secretary of State Osborne, saying the court had no authority over the legislature.

Profits of Two Millions.

PEORIA, Ills., Jan. 16.—An important meeting of the whisky trust was held at headquarters in this city during the day and action of a most important nature was taken. In view of the fact that speculators have been "bearing" the market for the purpose of buying back, it was decided to purchase the entire stock, if possible, and remove it from the market. The profits of the trust now amount to \$2,000,000 per month and directors say the dividend next month will be the largest ever known.

Harbor Filled with Ice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The observer at Sandy Hook reports the bay and all the water around the Hook as far as can be seen covered with ice. A small steamer is stuck in the ice between Romer beacon and the east bank and there is a three-masted vessel, apparently a coal barge, broadside onto the rocks on Romer beacon.

Lawyer Wood Convicted.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Jan. 16.—D. W. Wood, a lawyer, preacher and temperance agitator, was convicted in the district court of obtaining \$17,000 under false pretenses, and seems likely to get a long sentence. Wood was the original prosecutor in this district of saloons existing contrary to law and is well known throughout the state.

## THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

French Republicans Didn't Have a Monopoly of the Corruption Fund.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There is profound relief in Republican circles over the statement of Charles de Lesseps, implicating Arthur Meyer, editor of The Gaulois, as having received 100,000 francs from the Panama company. This at least brings the Royalists into the dragnet and shows what the friends of the republic have claimed from the beginning of the scandal, that Republican officials and journalists did not have a monopoly of Panama corruption. The fact that four Boulangist deputies are said to be put under strong suspicion by evidence before M. Franqueville is also considered as strengthening the cause of the republic by showing the hypocrisy of those who assail it in the pretended interest of better government. The government has also been considered strengthened by the speech of Chancellor Von Caprivi on the army bill. This has, in a large degree diverted attention from Panama affairs, and aroused a deeper interest in the following concerns of France, and in the necessity of Frenchmen standing together against their enemies abroad. The situation today is therefore improved, and although The Figaro publishes a sensational article, signed by the editor-in-chief, M. Magnard, urging Carnot, in the interests of the republic, to resign, very little is heard of adverse criticism upon the president.

### BRIBE OFFERING CHARGED.

Members of the Minnesota Legislature Asked to Defeat Senator Davis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The Journal says: The Davis opposition again has shown its head, and what The Journal has printed at intervals during the past few weeks, is now being more than borne out by recent developments. As matters stand today in St. Paul the liveliest fears are entertained, by the most ardent supporters of Senator Davis, that his defeat will be accomplished next Tuesday or Wednesday. Money has been offered in sums ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 to some six or eight members of the lower house to be absent from St. Paul during the time of the senatorial election. One member was asked to go to Detroit, another to Chicago, a third to New York, while a fourth was asked to go to his home in the interior of the state. Three prominent Republican members of the lower house, who have been offered \$2,500, \$1,500 and \$2,000, respectively, for their absence from the capitol next week, were seen by a Journal man and were very willing to tell all the facts connected with the offer to bribe. They are not willing, at this time, to have their names used, but say that if these statements are denied they will then come forward with their names and with proof.

### CAUGHT A ROBBER.

An Iowa Station Agent Plays It Fine on a Highwayman.

MASON CITY, Jan. 16.—The highway robber who has been carrying on an extensive business in this and other cities is at last in the coils. He attempted to go through the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot at Portland. Four men were in the station when he stepped to the door and, whipping out two revolvers, commanded them to hold up their hands. He then ordered them to lie on the floor face downward, and commenced tying their hands. Agent Sawyer watched his chance, and while the robber was binding one of the others, jumped to his feet and grasped him by the throat. He was soon overpowered, bound hand and foot, and brought to this city. He gives the name of John A. Griss. He has a brother-in-law named D. A. Williams, who lives in Chicago.

### Matched for a Skate.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Dareld Cagen, the Norwegian skater, who claims the championship of Europe, and Hugh McCormick, of Canada, have been matched to skate a series of three races in this city Jan. 21, 23 and 24, at Schlitz park. The races will be five miles each and for a stake of \$1,000 a side and 75 per cent. of the gate receipts. There is also to be a cash prize of \$150 offered by the management if each man beats the American five mile record.

### Against Anti-Option.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 16.—The anti-option bill got a black eye in the Illinois legislature Friday. Representative Armstrong put in a resolution instructing the United States senators from this state to vote for the Washburn anti-option bill. Representative Frey moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on federal relations, a committee which never met. The Democrats voted to refer it and the resolution was put to sleep 55 to 55.

### No Jury in Sight.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 16.—The ninth day of the cattlemen's trial has just ended and the twenty-three men charged with murder and arson have the freedom of the city. But nine talesmen are locked up every night. So far there have been examined 544 candidates for jury service. An even fifty out of 414 peremptory challenges have been used. There is not the remotest possibility of securing a jury.

### Lithographers Combine.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Twelve gentlemen, interested in the lithographing business, held an all day session at the Stillman, winding up with a banquet. The result is a combination of the lithographers of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Rochester. The name of the organization is the Lithographers' Association of the Lake District. The officers are: President, W. E. Morgan, Cleveland; vice president, R. H. Stecher, Rochester; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Dunston, Buffalo.