BLAND BOWLED OUT.

Speaker Crisp Virtually Kills Free Coinage With One Fell Blow.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

Reed's Successor Refuses to Return a Cloture Rule, Unless

HIS PARTY PETITIONS FOR IT.

Too Many Members Anxious to Shirk the Responsibility.

MR. BLAND OUT IN A LONG INTERVIEW

(SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.)
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

It is not often that two great and vexing subjects are laid to rest in a day as matters of exciting news, but that seems to be the case with the silver bill and the Bering tempest. The silver bill is almost certainly a thing of the past.

I cannot agree with a somewhat general expression of opinion here, that the free coinage members of the House are greatly incensed at Speaker Crisp for the somersault performed by him this morning on the silver question, and that they are fairly crushed by the feeling that the bill is dead beyond resurrection. It is not to be doubted that most of the silver men are glad of the opportunity to drop a thing which had begun to burn them, and that Mr. Bland himself is not inconsolable. He knows that the country knows that he has valiantly done what he can for the passage of his bill, and that if he is stopped from further proceedings it will be from necessity.

Crisp's Action a Complete Surprise.

The Speaker's action, however, was a complete surprise. The silver men had no suspicion that such a movement was contemplated. Mr. Bland knew nothing of it until he came to the Capitol at noon to-day. He assured me late last evening that a rule making a special order and providing against any dilatory motions, either on rule or bill, would be reported to-day or, at the latest, to-morrow.

It was a graceful act on the part of Mr. Crisp to keep his friends in the dark in this manner, and the only excuse for him is that he had not fully made up his mind until a very late hour last night. Let this be as it may, this announced determination to refuse to vote in the Committee on Rules for a special order, unless a petition, asking for an order, with the cloture included, were brought to him signed by a majority of the Democrats of the House, has put a quietus on the Bland bill. An attempt was made by some of the silver men to secure signatures to such a petition, but at the outset they met with so much discouragement that they soon abandoned the canvass.

Not Many Sorry to Dodge the Matter.

Every free coinage member who favors postponement, every half-hearted member who desires to dodge, every one who is discouraged with the unexpectedly close vote on the motion to table the bill last week, rejoices at the opportunity afforded by the action of Speaker Crisp to let go of the troublesome question. Many of the stanchest free coinage men of two weeks ago have been frightened by the members and violence of the opposition to the bill, and they hail with delight the chance of being forced, as it were, to abandon it.

Speaker Crisp himself explains his new attitude by saying that it was evident the silver men had over-estimated their strength, and it was only fair to the party in the House that no cloture rule or special order should be made unless it were demanded by a majority of the party.

It is just possible the silver men may stiffen their spinal columns and yet make an attempt to secure the necessary signatures. Gossip runs somewhat that way among the most active ones this evening. As for Mr. Bland and his lieutenant, Mr. Pierce, they flatly declare they will do nothing.

Not Legging After Petition Signers.

To make their position consistent they censure the Speaker, but they do not feel called upon to run around, foolscap in hand, begging signatures to a petition praying the Speaker to do what would have been simply a logical sequence of the proceedings of last week, and which was practically agreed upon before Mr. Bland made his motion to adjourn in the small hours of Friday morning, last week.

Had not Mr. Bland felt that he had a positive assurance that a rule would be reported fixing a time for a vote on the bill he would have endeavored to keep his bill before the House, and the filibustering and the legislative session of last Thursday might still be a present fact. This is the one fact on which the Speaker is open to criticism, that he has really acted in bad faith toward the silver men. As I have said, however, it is probable that most of that element, and possibly Mr. Bland himself, in his inmost heart, heaved a sigh of relief when the Speaker's attitude was announced to-day. Assuredly, even with better success than they have had, the silver men might be said to be disastrously routed, so far have they fallen short of their claims. Mills and Springer, who declaimed strongly against injecting the silver question into the campaign, have had their judgment vindicated. Harter is happy. The Massachusetts Mugwump kindergarten is aglow with shining faces.

Only a Campaign Policy, After All.

Of course it was campaign policy, and not financial or economical policy, that has really accomplished the defeat of the bill. In another year, with the same Democratic majority in the House, the bill would have been passed by anywhere from 50 to 100 votes. It is even now possibly only postponed until after the elections.

The fight will be carried into the National Convention and the agitation kept up, and one of the least improbabilities of the early days of the short session is the passage of the Bland bill. The silver men have failed, however, in the grand purpose for which they labored. They desired to pass this bill by a good majority, commit the party as far as possible to free silver, and thus force a free silver plank into the party platform. Their failure to pass the bill will leave the way clear for the National Convention to take a very conservative view of the silver question.

LIGHTNER.

BLAND AND CRISP TALK.

The Free Coinage Leader Accuses the Speaker of Duplicity—A Complete Surprise to the Blandites—The Speaker's Own Defense of His Ruling.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. Bland this afternoon made the following authorized statement to the Associated Press with reference to the silver bill:

When the rule was first reported, setting apart three days for the consideration of the silver bill, I insisted that the rule should be a continuing order, to be considered from day to day until disposed of, knowing that three days could be filibustered out and no action had upon the bill. When I made this suggestion to Speaker Crisp he rather tartly replied that I ought to trust the Committee on Rules in that matter; that if the three days were filibustered out without disposing of the bill, the Committee on Rules would report a rule preventing all filibustering motions and compelling a vote upon the bill.

The debate on the bill ran until 5 o'clock of the third day. I moved the previous question; several votes were taken upon the bill and motions pertaining to it, when the opponents of the bill commenced filibustering by moving to take a recess, moving adjournments, and calling the roll. It is well understood that motions of this kind can be made without limit and no bill can possibly pass as long as these motions are kept up. These motions, or filibustering tactics, were kept up until after 10 o'clock on the last day for the consideration of the bill. The friends of the bill were determined to continue in session so as to prevent a lapse of the Legislative day.

Crisp's Advice First Requested.

Myself, Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, and other members of the House went to the Speaker Mr. Crisp, and asked his advice about the matter—whether he thought that filibustering had proceeded long enough to satisfy the House and the country that the Committee on Rules would be warranted in reporting a rule by which all filibustering motions would be prevented and bring the House to a direct vote upon the bill. He assured myself, Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, and a number of others, that he thought filibustering had gone on long enough to demonstrate the fact, and that the Committee on Rules would report a rule to bring the bill to a vote.

I may add that I moved that the House adjourn on Thursday night at the instance of the Speaker, and with his emphatic statement that he would report a rule cutting off filibustering motions and bring the bill to a vote.

The next day being Friday, I went into the Speaker's room and met Judge Crisp. He then advised the introduction of a rule to be voted on to-day (Monday), preventing all filibustering motions and compelling a vote upon the bill. He sat down and wrote out the rule himself. I introduced it at his request and suggestion, and had it referred to his committee, with the distinct understanding that the rule would be reported to-day. I never heard anything about his wanting a petition of a majority of the Democrats until this morning, when we ought to have been voting upon the order itself. Then the Speaker said he would not report the rule unless a majority of the Democrats petitioned for it.

Not a Hint About a Petition.

He said nothing about a petition on Thursday night, before the House adjourned. Had he intimated then that he wanted a petition, we would have gone to work and got the members of the party voting for the bill, which was a majority of them, to have signed a petition, no doubt, but no intimation of that sort was given by the Speaker. We considered that the roll call of the House, showing, as it did, a large majority of the Democratic party in favor of the bill, a sufficient warrant for him to act according to the wishes of the Democratic party, as shown upon the record. About the time of the meeting of the House this morning I went into his committee room, and for the first time learned that he had changed his mind.

A telegram appeared in a New York paper this morning, stating that its correspondent had information from the highest authority that Speaker Crisp would exact a petition before acting upon this rule. That was the first intimation that I had of anything of that character. The Speaker had given a number of the free coinage members of the Democratic party to understand that he proposed to have a vote either to-day or to-morrow upon this rule. We had telegraphed for absentees. We had made every exertion to have our men in the House and to have them present. When we found the attitude of the Speaker had changed it created confusion and consternation among the free coinage advocates. They felt they had been deceived and disappointed by the action of the Speaker. He had given them no chance to get a petition. Of course they regarded it that he had made pledges and promises, as indicated in the New York paper's dispatch to our opponents—pledges and promises that he did not advise the friends of free coinage he had made.

The consequence is, that at a critical moment they saw the Speaker had deserted them, and many members, especially those who were personally the followers of Mr. Crisp, are now refusing to sign any petition. While petitions are being circulated it is very uncertain whether, under the circumstances, a majority can be got for that purpose.

The Speaker Accused of Duplicity.

The fact that the Speaker himself has changed his attitude toward the measure and has deceived the friends of the bill by his action has caused a great many free coinage people to weaken in their position, and I see at this time but very little hope of getting a majority of the members on a petition asking that the rule be reported. Of course the Speaker has great weight and power, and since he has shown a disposition to let the bill lie on the table, members who have confidence in him will go with him, and this will leave us with the bill having not only the anti-free coinage men its opponents but also the Speaker opposed to it and those who personally follow him.

What may be the outcome of it I cannot say. We can count a sufficient number of members who have been voting against consideration of the bill, who state emphatically that they will vote for the bill if it ever comes up on its passage, to give it from 10 to 20 majority.

Speaker Crisp was shown Mr. Bland's statement this evening, and said he was surprised that Mr. Bland should have so far forgotten himself and the true situation as to endeavor to mislead the public by such a statement. In justifying his position, Mr. Crisp said that when the rules were being considered he had in caucus pledged his party that no rule should be reported prohibiting filibustering or putting off dilatory motions except at the request of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress. A majority of the Democrats requested that a time be fixed for the consideration of the free coinage bill, but making no reference therein to any change of the rules.

Recollections of the Speaker.

The Speaker said that as well as he recollected, Mr. Bland did want to incorporate some limitation of the right of the House to filibuster or wanted a continuing order, but the committee determined that until the necessity for such a rule was demonstrated they would not report it. The bill was taken up and debated for three days, and finally saved from the table by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Crisp said this tie vote was a great surprise to all parties, because when the original order was made it was generally understood that the majority in favor of free coinage was 30 to 40. A majority of the Democrats voted against tabling the bill, and thereby demonstrated that they favored its passage.

Speaker Crisp said that he assumed that these gentlemen so voting were in favor of a rule which would bring the House to a direct vote on the bill and prevent filibustering, and so believing, he said to Mr. Bland that he had no doubt the committee would report a rule. He also said to Mr. Bland that in his judgment there had been sufficient filibustering to demonstrate the impossibility of the passage of the bill without a rule to bring the House to a direct vote.

Bland's Backers Desert Him Rapidly.

The Speaker also drew the resolution introduced by Mr. Bland, still believing that those gentlemen who voted against tabling the bill were in favor of forcing a direct vote upon the measure. But after that time, friends of the silver bill, as decided friends as Mr. Bland, said the Speaker, had come to him and said they did not desire their vote against tabling the bill to be construed into a request that a rule prohibiting filibustering should be reported; that while they favored the free coinage of silver, and wanted to vote for it, they opposed any rule in a Democratic House which would cut off the right to filibuster.

The Speaker said that upon this statement he made some inquiry among other friends of the bill, and found quite a number who did not desire the committee to report any rule to bring the House to a direct vote. Whereupon, he thought, in pursuance of his statement in the caucus and in pursuance of the idea upon which he has acted, that he was the servant and not the master of the House; and that it was his duty to consult the wishes of a majority of his party in the House.

The Speaker then said to Mr. Bland and other friends that he did not feel that, in justice to himself, or to the party, he could favor a rule or report a rule which would force a vote upon the silver bill, unless a majority of the Democrats in the House expressed a desire that he should do so. To this, the Speaker said, Mr. Bland replied that he would not get up any petition, seeming to think that whether a majority wanted it or not the Committee on Rules should report such a rule.

The Speaker's Course Upheld.

Mr. Piece and others, the Speaker said, had expressed approval of the course of the Speaker, and had said that they would get up a petition showing the wishes of the Democrats in the premises. The Speaker has not seen Mr. Bland since, and does not know the status of the petition, but he thinks that if no direct vote is had upon the silver bill, it will be because the vote on the motion to table indicates to the majority of the Democrats that the bill cannot pass, and therefore they will not request the Committee on Rules to bring a report cutting off filibustering.

Speaker Crisp defined the situation to be simply this: If a majority of the Democrats in the House desire the Committee on Rules to make a report which will enable the House to come to a direct vote on the silver vote, and if they signify that desire, the committee will make a report. If they do not so signify, the committee will understand that the majority do not desire it, and the responsibility will rest with the majority of the Democrats of the House and not with the Committee on Rules.

As to Mr. Bland's references to the Speaker's opposition to silver, or his duplicity, the Speaker said he had nothing to say except to recall that by his casting vote he had himself prevented the bill from being tabled, and to state that as a Representative from Georgia, he favors and will vote for the free coinage of silver.

Crisp Will Surely Vote for Free Silver.

To show that he was in favor of the free coinage of silver, the Speaker recalled the fact that he had appointed a committee which favored the measure, and had appointed Mr. Bland at the head of that committee, notwithstanding Mr. Bland had been a very active opponent of Mr. Crisp in the Speakership contest. Although in favor of free coinage, the Speaker stated that as Speaker of the House he would endeavor to execute the will of the majority of the Democrats therein, respecting reports from the Committee on Rules, and no criticism by Mr. Bland or effort by Mr. Bland to shift the responsibility would deter him from pursuing this course.

NOISY BUT LIBERAL.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE IRISH FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

Cheers and Hisses Mingled, but Purse Strings Were Loosened—Dr. McGlynn's Followers and the Parnellites the Chief Causes of the Disorder.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The first public meeting in this city of the Irish Federation of America, the new organization which is designed to supplant the Irish National League, was held to-night and was marked by disorder, inspired by the Parnellites, who were present in large numbers; and the police, to preserve anything like order, had to forcibly eject from Cooper Union at least 20 men and women.

The first rupture occurred when Dr. McGlynn, the foe of Archbishop Corrigan, entered. A protest had been circulated by the McGlynnites against the Archbishop having anything to do with the Federation, and they got up and cheered the Doctor. When the Archbishop appeared on the platform hisses were mingled with the cries. Someone asked for cheers for Parnell, and this caused another outburst, which was quelled by the police ejecting the disturbers.

Dr. Emmet then explained that the National Federation of America was formed to forward home rule for Ireland—an object held by every Irishman outside of the influence of the Tory party. He said:

"Its existence is in full co-operation with the National Federation of Ireland, and the funds raised through its influence in this country will be transmitted to the committee of the National Irish party and used for no other purpose than to defray the expenses for the coming election of Parliament. A full measure of home rule cannot be regarded unless a full delegation be sent to Parliament. [Prolonged hisses.]

Chas. A. Dana was present and spoke. He admonished that it was only by harmony among themselves that the Irish could hope to gain home rule in the near future. They should fight their enemies, not each other. Professor John P. Brophy, of St. Louis college, the next speaker, was saying that the crisis in Irish history had now come. How could Ireland be now best served? At this point Mrs. Margaret Moore, a well-known Irish woman, who has been in Kilmainham jail, cried out: "You can serve Ireland by following Parnell."

This created the wildest excitement. The Parnellites, who resented the ejection of several disorderly persons during Dr. Emmet's introductory speech, cheered themselves hoarse.

After another outbreak, and the ejectment of several persons, order was once more restored. Between $3,000 and $4,000 were subscribed. After the passage of appropriate resolutions the gathering dispersed.

AFTER GOTHAM'S LAWBREAKERS.

The Grand Jury Investigation of the Dr. Parkhurst Charges.

NEW YORK, March 28.—[*Special.*]—The grand jury resumed to-day its inquiry based upon the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's testimony that his detectives had obtained proof of the existence of nearly 250 saloons run in violation of the excise law, and that 40 disorderly houses flourished in the best residence quarters of this city. Police Commissioners Martin and McClave, MacLean and Sheehan entered the ante-room of the grand jury just before 11 o'clock. Commissioner Martin said that the Commissioners had not been subpœnaed, but that they had come voluntarily, being desirous of aiding the grand jury in any possible way in their investigation. Soon afterward, Police Captain Ryan, McCullagh and McLaughlin, in full uniform, joined the Commissioners. With Captain Ryan were two officers attached to the Mercer street police station, Detectives O'Connell and Zerkel. Commissioner Martin testified for sometime before the grand jury, and then the grand jury called the police captains and the two detectives in turn.

While the police officers were closeted with the grand jury Dr. Parkhurst hurried into the ante-room with a smiling face and a great bundle of papers. After the police officers had testified the grand jury invited Dr. Parkhurst to enter the inner room, and he talked to them for nearly half an hour. Then the investigation was adjourned for the day.

Not So Bad After All.

E. V. Wood, of McKee's Rocks, Allegheny county, Pa., in speaking to a traveling man of Chamberlain's medicines, said: "I recommend them above all others. I have used them myself and know them to be reliable. I always guarantee them to my customers and have never had a bottle returned." Mr. Wood had hardly finished speaking when a little girl came in the store with an empty bottle. It was labeled "Chamberlain's Pain Balm." The traveler was interested, as there was certainly a bottle coming back, but waited to hear what the little girl said. It was as follows: "Mamma wants another bottle of that medicine; she says it is the best medicine for rheumatism she ever used." 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists. TTSSu

Children's Day.

Bring the children to Hendricks & Co.'s photograph gallery to-morrow. Don't miss this chance. Cabinets, $1. 68 Federal street, Allegheny. TTSSu

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FIVE TIMES SHOCKED.

Execution of the Seventh Victim of the Electrical Chair.

COTTO PROVES A RANK COWARD.

He Staggers Through the Religious Rites and Then Faints.

UNCONSCIOUS WHEN HE WAS KILLED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—For the first time since the law for the killing of murderers by electricity and the transforming of physicians and men of science into public executioners was passed the six cells for the condemned in Sing Sing prison are all vacant. Warden Brown, with the assistance of Dr. Irvine, of the prison, and Dr. Abbott, of 49 West Fifty-seventh street, got rid of Jeremiah Cotto, the last of the condemned in his care.

Cotto was an arrant coward. He was the least interesting of the seven men who have been killed by electricity in the prison. He had stimulants enough in him, however, to prevent making a scene in the death chamber. He was led like a sheep to the slaughter. Cotto killed his sweetheart's husband in Brooklyn last July. He sneaked up behind his victim and did him to death.

There were five shocks of the electric current before the physicians were convinced that he was dead, although, as in all the killings at Sing Sing prison, unconsciousness was said to be instantaneous with the first shock.

Cotto Unconscious When Killed.

Cotto's condition was such when he was put in the death chair that had he been permitted to remain there five minutes he might have mistaken the salt water dripping on his face from the electrodes for the death current and died of fright. It is not certain that he was conscious at the time the current was applied.

The man's last night on earth was spent alone. Sunday afternoon his brother, Dominick Cotto, and his cousin, Alexander Pandolf, came from Brooklyn to see him. One of the objects was to settle the question of who should have the $54 in money which was taken from the condemned man when he was arrested. The money is in the hands of the Brooklyn police, and the relatives were anxious to get it. Cotto decided that his brother should have it.

When it came to a question of disposing of the murderer's body, neither the brother nor the cousin wanted to take care of it and see that it was buried. They left, promising to come again. The brother did come again, but it was after the execution was over, and he went right away.

Preparations by the Priests.

Some of the witnesses arrived Sunday night and accepted the warden's hospitality, but the greater number arrived on the early morning trains. The priests, Father De Santis and Father Milo, had been in the town two or three days preparing the wretched man to die. At 9 o'clock the doctors and the electrical experts went down into the execution room and tested the machinery. They spent an hour doing that. Cotto, in the meantime, was drinking whisky and praying. His approaching end had taken away his appetite for breakfast. The experts were through at 10 o'clock.

The warden sent out word to the guard at the prison entrance that none should be permitted to enter the prison until the execution was over. Half an hour was used in transacting office business, and then the warden led the way out through the prison and into the death chamber. Two rows of stools had been placed there. Nearly all of the witnesses had buttonhole bouquets, provided by the warden. Electrician Davis brought in a board, on which there were 20 incandescent lamps. He laid it across the chair and fastened the wires that had been detached from the electrodes to two little copper joints. In a few minutes steps were heard, and then the sound of voices saying the service for the condemned.

The Murderer a Rank Coward.

Cotto came in first, held on either side from behind by keepers. His knees were shaking. His whole body trembled. His eyes were staring. He got his last glimpse of sunlight through an open window. He was dressed in a new suit of black, and wore a new pair of prison-made shoes. The right leg of his trousers was split up to above the knee. After him came the priests. One spoke in Latin, the other repeated the responses the murderer was to make in Italian, and Cotto responded, "Jesus, have mercy on me; Jesus, have mercy on me," as well as his chattering teeth would permit.

When the keepers pushed him back into the chair he came down with some force and continued shaking and shivering. There had been one improvement in the chair since McElvaine was killed. Stationary leather cuffs had been fastened to it for the feet and ankles. It took about a minute and a half to adjust the electrodes and buckle the retaining straps. Each moment the responses of the condemned man became fainter, until they died out altogether. There was a suspicion of a moan from under the leather mask. The body appeared to be limp. The straps held it in place. If the man was not unconscious, he was so nearly so that he did not understand anything.

Beginning of the Inevitable End.

The priests knelt on the rubber matting, one reading the service and the other responding. The crucifix, which was strung by a necklace about the wrist of Cotto, slipped down, but did not fall off. Dr. Abbott, the official timekeeper, stood, watch in hand, watching the switchboard. Expert Hammer stood watching the meters on the board. Expert Davis had hold of the lever.

The Warden stepped back from the chair with the guards and nodded to Davis. The lever came down, the murderer's body jumped two inches. There was a sound of air escaping from his lips. The leather mask slipped, leaving half the face exposed. The flesh began to turn purple. The Warden signaled. The current was turned off. The body fell back. Another signal, and the body leaped upward again. There was another sound of escaping air. The purple in the face deepened. There was a little strip of yellow under the electrode on the forehead, and a round spot of yellow near the right temple.

The current was turned off a second time and then on again. The body fell back, and was jerked up again as far as the straps would let it go. Steam came from the electrodes.

Alive After Four Applications.

A third time the current was turned off, and the body hardly had time to settle down when it was turned on for the fourth time. The face was nearly black by this time. When the current was turned off the head fell over to one side.

Dr. Irvine stepped up quickly with a stethescope, placed it to the heart and listened. "The heart still beats," he said. Dr. Abbott listened. He heard it, too. The doctors stepped back. One of the priests threw handfuls of holy water on the purple face.

The current was turned on a fifth time, and remained on for 15 seconds. Animal life was extinct then, the doctors said. Each doctor stepped up in turn and listened. The heart was stilled. The clothing was torn open and the instrument was applied to the bared skin.

There was no sign of life. The straps were then unfastened and the body was taken out of the chair and placed on a table. It was found that the shirt band was so tight that if he had been alive the blood couldn't have circulated. It had to be cut loose. It had cut into the flesh of the neck and made a discolored ring around it.

Flesh Blistered in Several Places.

Around the spots where the electrodes had been the flesh was blistered. At the request of the doctors Expert Hammer explained that the burns were only superficial. The body was very warm. When Dr. Abbott lifted one of the eyelids and placed his finger on the ball of the eye he found it hot. Ten minutes after the body had been placed on the table the temperature of the body was 116°. This was ascertained by means of an old-fashioned thermometer.

The total time of the application of the current was 69 seconds, divided as follows: First contact, 10:45:20, off 10:45:32; second contact, 10:45:35, off 10:45:47; third contact, 10:45:05, off 10:46:17; fourth contact, 10:47:45, off 10:48:03; fifth contact, 10:49:15, off at 10:49:30. The mean voltage was 1,600. The highest voltage was 1,684. The amperage was 7 throughout.

There was some talk occasioned by the absence of Dr. McDonald and Dr. Ward from the execution. It was said that they had become tired of being public executioners.

The crime for which Cotto was executed was the murder of Louis Frankelosa. He loved Mrs. Frankelosa. He stabbed his victim 12 times. Mrs. Frankelosa told the police that Cotto had done the deed, and her testimony convicted him. The woman has been confined in Raymond street jail since the murder. It is possible that she will be released now.

GREASE FOR VOTES.

Strong Evidence on Which Another Boodler Was Indicted.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Sterling Bailey, President of the Snead Heating and Ventilating Company, swore to-day before the grand jury that $500 in the way of grease had been demanded from him by M. B. Herely, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, as a preliminary to the Snead Company getting any contracts. Herely was declared to have visited Bailey's office a number of times on the errand. The actions of Chief Engineer Thomas J. Waters, of the Chicago public school system, were also subjected to investigation. To Bailey's evidence additional testimony was given to-day by Otis Jones, who swore to paying to Herely through third parties over $2,000 for contracts.

Just before adjournment for the day the grand jury voted to indict Herely, who, besides being a member of the Board of Education, is an ex-member of the State Senate. The indictment will not be returned into court until to-morrow.

WHY INDIANS ARE MAD.

They Are Denied Justice and the Privilege of Eating Raw Beef Entrails.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Captain V. D. McGillicuddy, formerly the Indian agent at Pine Ridge, called at army headquarters to-day and gave it as his opinion that trouble might be expected at the Rosebud and other agencies. The Indians have been aroused to a high state of excitement by the recent killing of an Indian out of the jurisdiction of the Government. The Indians demanded vengeance, and Whipple, the murderer, was arrested, but the authorities claimed nothing could be done with him, as the killing occurred outside of the jurisdiction of the United States. The Indians could not see the logic of this, and are now muttering and making threats. The redskins are still indulging in the ghost dance.

Another complaint made by the Indians is that they are not allowed to eat part of the cattle which the Government gives them. Fresh entrails, and raw at that, are considered a luxury, but the eating of these delicacies has been stopped by the Interior Department, it being contended that this food tends to arouse the savage natures of the Indians. The red men have taken this greatly to heart, and some of them have refused to take their rations because the beef was not served a la entrail.

HILL'S HEAVY HAND IS FELT

In the New York Legislature, Where a Cleveland Movement is Squelched.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—During the order of third reading of bills in the Senate to-night, Mr. McClelland offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Legislature of the State of New York approves the action of New York's Representatives in Congress in opposing the progress of the bill for the free coinage of silver in the United States, independent of other nations, and the said Representatives are respectfully requested to use all honorable means at their command to prevent the passage of the bill."

"Not in order," said the Lieutenant Governor.

"I trust the resolution will be adopted," put in the Republican leader, Mr. Erwin.

"It comes from the leader of the Cleveland Democracy in the Senate. I trust it will pass," said Mr. Coggeshell, a strong Republican.

"Did anybody object?" asked Mr. McCarren, Democrat, of Brooklyn.

"I object," cried Mr. Cantor, the lieutenant of Senator Hill and leader of the Democratic majority, and the resolution was laid aside. The same resolution was also choked in the Assembly.

A Dakota Divorce Declared Void.

NEW YORK, March 28.—William C. Bolton of the Bolton Drug Company of Brooklyn, got tired of his wife and went to Dakota, obtained a divorce and married again. His wife sued him for divorce, which was granted to-day by the Supreme Court. Judge Pratt declared the Dakota divorce to be worthless, which would render the second marriage bigamous. Bolton did not defend the suit.

EGAN AND DALY WERE VICTIMS.

Continued From First Page.

and he was constantly in the stalls of the theater when E. J. Lonnen was singing there. He had freely expressed his intention of bringing a libel action for £2,000 against Alderman Manton for saying that the Egan-Daly case had not been conducted upon fair and just lines; but since the disclosures concerning Black's character have come to light nothing has been heard of the action. Indeed, nothing has been heard of Black himself.

In Birmingham official circles the utmost reticence is preserved regarding the whole business. It is of course to the interest of all concerned to prevent a Government inquiry, such as is contemplated by the Irish members, into Black's career.

Awful Disgrace to the City.

THE DISPATCH representative, who interviewed some half dozen of the heads of the police, could extract but little from them. "If an inquiry is granted," said one, "it will kill the chief." "It is a Black day for Birmingham," said another. "An awful disgrace to the city," murmured another, while a Superintendent of Police, a big, burly Irishman, when questioned as to the details of the Black case, said: "My only reply is hum, ah hum."

Yet, despite the reticence at headquarters, which has increased since the appearance of Redmond's question, the whole of the members of the Birmingham police force are perfectly aware of the facts of the case, and speak of them in tremulous tones, since the prospect of an official inquiry has come into view. It will be a terrible exposure, is the general opinion expressed by men who thoroughly know the situation. At any rate, there is this all-important fact, that when Detective Superintendent Van Helden was promoted to the position vacated by Black he said to the chief constable that if he was to be in charge of the department it would have to be conducted on honest lines, to which the chief replied, "It is quite time they were introduced."

The Oldest Kentuckian Is Dead.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—William Kennedy, aged 106, died at his home near Marion last night. He was born near where he died, and was probably the oldest native Kentuckian. He served through the War of 1812, and was drawing a pension for that service. He was married four times and his descendants number 150, nearly all living near him.

Dr. Sherwood to Succeed Ely.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Dr. Sidney Sherwood, instructor in finance in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, has been called to the Chair of Political Economy in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard T. Ely.

A Bank Cashier's Demise.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 28.—John Peoples, cashier of the Central National Bank, died suddenly to night of paralysis of the heart, aged 62 years. He leaves a widow and five children.

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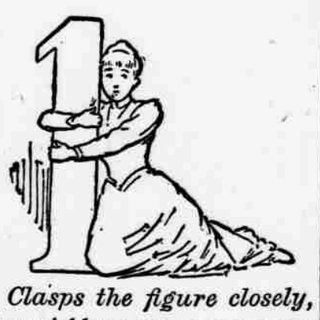

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