

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1896.

City Edition.

8:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

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Indications.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—1 p.m.—For South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Warmer, south-
BLUE westerly winds, fair weather, BLUE followed by rain.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Postponed Exhibition Game of Base Ball Takes Place To-Day.

Yielding to the numerous urgent requests, made by lovers of the game, the directors of the Atlanta Club have decided to play the exhibition game to-day instead of tomorrow, and 3 o'clock will undoubtedly see a large crowd out at the park. The members of the club will be so divided that with three local players two full nines will be secured. In many respects the game will be the most interesting of the season, as it will be the only one which will introduce all the players.

BASE BALL.

Augusta has signed James Reardon and James A. Toy, pitchers, and John Darrab, catcher.

C. D. Findlay has been elected president of the Macon association, and Lee Ellis one of the directors.

The members of the Atlanta club are all in fine condition and give promise of doing some excellent work.

Several of the Southern League clubs are weeding out the weak players and filling their places with better material.

Manager Watkins and five members of the Detroit club passed through the city on Saturday en route to Savannah.

Manager Purcell will put the Atlantas through a strong course of practice between now and the opening of the season. The boys seem to fully understand that they have been hired to play ball and show no disposition to shirk their work.

The Savannah News, of yesterday, says: "Atlanta is wasting a good deal of useless sympathy over Savannah's defeats at the hands of Louisville. When Louisville gets through with Atlanta, that city will proba-

WASHINGTON CRANKS.

PECULIAR PEOPLE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Cranks in and Out of Congress.—Entertainment Amusements in the House.—The Friction Between General Terry and Howard.

Special Correspondence ATLANTA JOURNAL.

There are cranks and cranks in Washington. This observation is prompted by a resolution introduced a day or two ago in the House by Mr. Weaver, of Nebraska. It was prefaced by several "whereases," reciting that "nearly every Congress embraces at least one crank," that "the present Congress is no exception to this rule," and that "it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man or crank to prevent the consideration of any measure." Then followed the resolution, to so amend the rules as to require objections from at least two members, instead of one, as now. It is understood that the preamble was aimed particularly at Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who has long been known as the great objector. He objects to everything, except his regular bi-ennial election. This is his eleventh term in Congress. It is told of him that when he was married, as the parson notified those present that if any one had objection to the marriage he should speak now or forever hereafter hold his peace. Mr. Holman, from sheer force of the habit that was already getting a hold upon him, raised his hand and exclaimed, "I object!" As it is he is never invited as a guest to a wedding, for he is always sure to object. He can't help it, he was made that way. In the House members, before calling up something that requires unanimous consent, often go to Mr. Holman beforehand and, if possible, exact from him a promise that he will not speak those two words that have so many times in the last twenty years bothered the Congressmen. But so far the new House has not developed any such monumental cranks—if we except Mr. Holman from this category—as "Calamity" Weller, of Iowa, and White, of Kentucky, who served in the last Congress. They were unapproachable. Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, takes the first place in the Senate for crankiness. He is nursing half a dozen utopian schemes for political and

rare occasions, as in the heat of a political debate, can command the eyes and ears of those around them when they rise to speak.

TERRY AND HOWARD.

Military circles are considerably stirred up by the promotion of Brigadier-General Terry to the vacant Major-Generalship in the army, over the head of General Howard, who ranked him on the Army Register. Both rendered conspicuous service during the war. Of the two, Terry is much the more popular in the army. In the minds of many people, Howard never fully emerged from the cloud that enveloped him after Chancellorsville, where his corps was surprised and thrown into temporary rout by Stonewall Jackson. The surprise has been as vigorously denied as that of Grant at Shiloh, but the burden of proof goes to show that Howard did not give sufficient heed to the warnings he received, and take proper precaution to guard against an attack in his rear. Howard did not escape criticism at Gettysburg. Whether this was just or not, only the verdict of the future historian can decide. After Gettysburg, Howard went west with Hooker. He commanded the Fourth corps in the Atlanta campaign until the death of General McPherson, when he succeeded him in the command of the Army of the Tennessee. Howard's personal gallantry could never be questioned. An empty sleeve bears evidence of the fact that he did not flinch in the face of danger. He has always been conspicuous for his piety—a rare thing in the military service. He is known as the Sir Henry Havelock of our army. During the war he was exceedingly strict. He never permitted the use of intoxicating liquors or profane language by any of his staff. Prayers were regularly held at his headquarters. Howard's management of the Freedmen's Bureau after the war made him distasteful to the people of the South. He was charged with being too much of a Republican politician for an officer of the army. His friends, who claim that President Cleveland has dealt unjustly by him, allege that it is owing to adverse political influence, and show considerable feeling over the matter. It is urged, on the other hand, in Terry's behalf, that he should have outranked Howard as a Brigadier-General, and that his commission really dated back farther, although not actually issued till after Howard's. They say that the President has only corrected the wrong done to Terry years ago, by restoring him to the place in the line to which he is justly entitled. Terry is one of the finest looking men in the army, with a commanding presence and superb military bearing. He is not a "West

EX-GOV. HAHN'S DEATH.

THE LOUISIANA STATESMAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Shocking Sight Meets the Eyes of a Servant.—Dead on the Floor Covered With Blood.—Instant Death From Internal Hemorrhage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, a prominent member of the Congressional delegation from that State, died very suddenly in his apartments at Willard's Hotel this morning. The fireman, to whom is intrusted the duty of attending to fires in the guests' rooms in the early morning, was making his round about half past six o'clock, and on entering the private parlors occupied by Governor Hahn a horrible sight presented itself to him. Stretched out on the floor, arrayed in his right robe and covered with blood and in a helpless condition lay the Congressman, who had a few hours before retired in apparently good health. Horrified and terrified by the sight, the fireman ran out of the room and down into the hotel lobby, and announcing his discovery to a little group assembled there; it gave rise to a rumor which soon proved to be cruelly unjust and entirely untrue, namely: that the well known Louisianian had taken his own life.

The attendants of the hotel hastened to Governor Hahn's apartment, and physicians were hastily summoned and it did not require experienced physicians to determine at once that death had been the result of natural causes. It was apparent to those who entered the room that Governor Hahn had been seized with a violent coughing spell and had risen from bed, and that internal hemorrhage had ensued, soon resulting fatally. All indications pointed to an almost immediate death. Since the opening of the session Governor Hahn has occupied this apartment at Willard's, and during this time he has been in ill health, recently suffering from pneumonia. During the last few days he has complained only of a severe cough, and yesterday reported himself to be in good health and spirits.

The remains of the dead Congressman, in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, have been removed to an undertaking establishment.