ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH.

THE LINCOLN-SHIELDS DUEL.

Statement by One Who Claims to Have Been an Eye Witness.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.—A special to the Journal from Topeka, Kan., says: William G. Heather, who claims to have been an eye witness to the historical duel between Abraham Lincoln and James Shields, has related to the Journal correspondent what he declares to be the "missing historical data" of the historical event. He tells an interesting story, which differs materially from published accounts. Peculiar interest has of late been aroused in this affair through a history of Lincoln, running in one of the periodicals, in which the author frankly admits that but meager details can be procured of what actually took place when the dueling party crossed the Missouri river and struck fighting grounds. Now comes the Topeka man with a detailed story of the whole transaction, in which he supplies the missing historical data.

Heather, who is 73 years old, has for the past eighteen years been a clerk in the office of the auditor of the Santa Fe railway, through the greater portion of his life has been spent as a printer and a newspaper man. Up to the time of the arrival of the dueling party at the Alton ferry, the story he tells is very similar to the others heretofore printed, but from there on it differs widely.

"It was on the morning of September 2, 1842," says Mr. Heather, "that Shields and Lincoln arrived at Alton. I was then a printer and reporter on the Alton Telegraph, and had received an intimation of the coming duel, which made me anxious to see it if possible. The dueling party took breakfast at the Franklin house, and about half-past 10 in the forenoon proceeded to the ferryboat, which was owned and run by a man by the name of Chapman. The boat was propelled by two horses, which worked around a windlass at one end of the boat deck, and I had made arrangements with Chapman to drive three horses. Arriving on the opposite shore, which was a wilderness of timber, a spot partly cleared was selected as the battleground. Shields took a seat on a fallen log on one side of the clearing and Lincoln seated himself on another at the opposite side. The seconds then proceeded to cut a pole about twelve feet long, and two stakes were crotched in the end. The stakes were driven into the ground and the pole laid across the crotches so that it rested about three feet above the ground.

"The men were to stand one on either side of the pole and fight across it. A line was drawn on the ground on both sides three feet from the pole, with the understanding that if either combatant stepped back across his own line it was to be considered a giving up of the fight.

"After all these arrangements had been completed, the seconds rejoined their principals at the different sides of the clearing, and commenced to talk to low tones. Along with the Shields party was Dr. T. M. Hope of Alton. He was very much opposed to the duel, and reasoned with Shields for a long time. As a result of his talk several notes were passed between the seconds.

"Lincoln remained firm and said that Shields must withdraw his first note and ask him whether or not he was the author of the poem in the Journal. When that was done, he said, he was ready to treat with the other side. Shields was inflexible, and finally Dr. Hope got used of him. He said that Shields was bringing the Democratic party of Illinois and himself into ridicule and contempt by his folly. Finally he sprang to his feet, faced the stubborn little Irishman, and blurted out 'Jimmie, you — little whipper-snapper, if you don't settle this I will take you across my knee and spank you.' This was too much for Shields, and he yielded. A note was solemnly prepared and sent across to Lincoln, which inquired if he was the author of the poem in question. Lincoln wrote a formal reply in which he said that he was not, and then mutual explanations and apologies followed.

"I watched Lincoln closely while he sat on his log awaiting the signal to fight. His face was grave and serious. I could discern nothing suggestive of old Abe, as we knew him. I never knew him to go so long before without making some sort of a joke, and I began to believe he was greatly frightened. But presently he reached over and picked up one of the swords, which he drew from its scabbard. Then he felt along the edge of the weapon with his thumb like a barber feels of the edge of his razor, raised himself to his full height, stretched out his long arm and clipped off a twig from a tree above his head with the sword. There was not another man of us who could have reached anywhere near that twig, and the absurdity of that long-reaching fellow fighting with cavalry saber with Shields, who could walk under his arm, came pretty near making me howl with laughter. After Lincoln had cut off the twig he returned the sword to its scabbard with a sigh and sat down which was always the forerunner of one of his inimitable yarns, and I fully expected him to tell Shields another story right there in the shadow of the grave of Shields's grave.

"After things had been adjusted at the dueling ground, we returned to the ferry boat, everybody chatting in the most friendly manner possible."

The Leader of the War Party.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—A special to the Commercial-Gazette from Springfield, O., gives an interview with John W. Bookwalter, the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1893. He predicts that Grover Cleveland will be nominated for the fourth time at the Chicago convention. He endorses the President as the leader of tariff reform, and says he is now wanted as the leader of the war party in this country.

THE SENATE.

Bill Passed Relating to the University of Utah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Senate proceeded to consider an injected bill on the calendar, and passed a large number, including the following: Appropriating $800,000 for a public building at Butte, Mont.; appropriating $20,000 for a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Green on the battlefield of Guilford courthouse, N.C.; extending to ten years the time within which the University of Utah shall secure lands granted to it; appropriating $10,000 for a statute of Commodore John D. Sloat at Monterey, Cal.; giving to the widows of private soldiers the same weight as that of officers in pension cases; amending the pension law of 1890 so that the mere act of an honorable discharge shall not be a bar to pension provided there is no charge of desertion against the applicant; vacating Steager Lost reservoir site, Cal., and restoring the lands to public entry; amending the pension laws relating to false swearing in pension cases; amending the pension laws so as to make mustering into service prima facie evidence of sound body and mind.

Hill had considerable fun over the passage of the Butte City bill, referring to the "Chicago-like expansion of this town."

When Mantle (Rep. Mont.) spoke of the thriving character of the town, Hill remarked that he was glad to hear of the prosperity in Montana "in spite of the present good standard."

Hill finally allowed the bill to pass, after extracting an assurance from Mantle that the bill "could not pass the House."

A resolution was adopted inquiring of the several government departments as to the number of aliens employed.

A bill to amend the law concerning the distillation of fruit brandies went over on objection of Harris (Dem. Tenn.).

Wolcott (Dem. Col.) expressed the hope that the bill would not be loaded with all manner of tariff amendments, and would be passed, as it was of much importance to the Pacific coast states.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The Banished Correspondents.

HAVANA May 10.—James Creelman, correspondent of the New York World, and Frederick W. Lawrence, correspondent of the New York Journal, who were ordered by the authorities to leave the island for having sent dispatches to their papers offensive to the government, sailed for New York today on board the Ward line steamship "Seguranca."

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

A report has been received offsanciar engagement by Gen. Suarez Inclan, with the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. He attacked them in their position, which was an excellent one. The insurgent force was made up of numerous bands, and they made a stand for forty-five minutes before they were dislodged, the Spaniards losing sixty a heavy fire for that time. Upon their retreat the insurgents burned the rest of the town of Caroneja-sase. The official report of the engagement says the troops had one killed and twenty-three wounded. There are no further details of the affair.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Thousands in the Throes of Tobacco Torture.

Only Prompt Decisive Action Can Save Them—Some Already Saved Prove That There is a Way.

Are these the days of miracles? Is anybody out of bondage? Would that we could answer, Let Everybody Rejoice. But, in fact, at the end of this enlightened nineteenth century there are hundreds of thousands, ten millions or more in the slavery of a habit worse than any to be found among the Africans. Shall they not be freed? Shall they not be helped to break their fetters?

When gives the tobacco habit power to grip a man, it deprives him of every good quality and robs him of his every source of happiness. He becomes a slave, a miserable, degraded, despicable, pitiable wreck of a man, his existence a burden, and, unless he can shake off the habit, death, and beyond it, misery, are his portion. Tobacco is a poisonous, narcotic, deadly, soul-and-body-blighting, life-destroying, manhood-killing, life-and-all-that-is-worth-living-killing habit. It blights and blasts and destroys. It makes cowards of men, it makes men liars, it makes men thieves, it makes men forgetful of their families, it makes men forgetful of their manhood, it makes men forgetful of their God, it makes men forgetful of their souls, it makes men forgetful of their souls' salvation, it makes men forgetful of their souls' damnation, it makes men forgetful of their souls' damnation in the world to come, it makes men forgetful of their souls' damnation in the world to come, and it makes men forgetful of everything else but how to get the tobacco they crave. It makes men lie, steal, cheat, murder, do anything, everything, for the tobacco they crave. It makes men forgetful of everything else but how to get the tobacco they crave. It makes men forgetful of everything else but how to get the tobacco they crave. It makes men forgetful of everything else but how to get