

ROLLING IN WEALTH.

Fortunes of New York Women Represented by Millions.

A Long List of Daughters of Croesus Whose Bank Accounts Bang from \$1,500,000 Up to \$10,000,000.

CAN'T COUNT THEIR CASH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—If the senate passes the income tax bill a number of women in New York will have to pay a heavy penalty for being rich. Some of them are seldom, if ever, heard of except in the circle of their intimates. Among those who will be called upon to pay the heaviest tax are:

Mrs. Bradley Martin, worth \$10,000,000, inherited from her father, Isaac Sherman, who manufactured steel Annual income, \$500,000; daily income, \$1,300; income tax, \$10,000.

Mrs. Anna P. Bass Stokes, worth \$10,000,000, inherited from her father, Isaac N. Phelps, the banker. Annual income, \$500,000; daily income, \$1,300; income tax, \$10,000.

Miss Clementine Furniss, worth \$10,000,000, inherited from William P. Furniss. Annual income, \$500,000; daily income, \$1,300; income tax, \$10,000.

Mrs. Sophia R. Furniss, worth \$10,000,000, inherited from William P. Furniss, who made his money in shipping. Annual income, \$500,000; daily income, \$1,300; income tax, \$10,000.

Mrs. Georgina E. Farno, worth \$4,000,000, inherited from her father, W. C. Farno, the express promoter. Annual income, \$12,000; daily income, \$548; income tax, \$4,000.

Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, wife of the governor of New York, worth \$2,000,000, inherited from her father, Henry Kepp, who made a fortune in railroads. Annual income, \$100,000; daily income, \$273; income tax, \$2,000.

Cousins von Linden, worth \$2,000,000, inherited from her father, Loring Andrews, who made it at farming and in leather. Annual income, \$100,000; daily income, \$273; income tax, \$2,000.

Duchess Decazes, worth \$2,000,000, was Miss Isabella Singer, a daughter of Isaac M. Singer, the sewing-machine manufacturer. Annual income, \$100,000; daily income, \$273; income tax, \$2,000.

Baroness de Sellaire, formerly Mrs. Charles F. Livermore, worth \$1,500,000, inherited from her first husband, who was a banker. Annual income, \$75,000; daily income, \$203; income tax, \$1,500.

Princess See Montbellard, formerly Winnetra Singer, inherited \$2,000,000 from her father, Isaac M. Singer. Annual income, \$100,000; daily income, \$273; income tax, \$2,000.

Mrs. Bacheil M. Gilsey, widow of John Gilsey, worth \$1,500,000, part of the Peter Gilsey estate. Annual income, \$125,000; daily income, \$342; income tax, \$2,500.

Mrs. Lucy Gilsey, wife of Henry Gilsey, worth \$2,500,000. Annual income, \$125,000; daily income, \$342; income tax, \$2,500.

Mrs. Anna G. Hayen, worth \$2,000,000, left by her father, John Arnott, the wealthy banker. Annual income, \$100,000; daily income, \$273; income tax, \$2,000.

Mrs. Helen C. Butler, worth \$2,500,000, inherited from her aunt, Mrs. A. T. Stewart. Annual income, \$125,000; daily income, \$342; income tax, \$2,500.

Mrs. Catherine Winthrop, wife of Robert Winthrop, banker, worth \$2,500,000. Her father, Moses Taylor, bequeathed his money to Mrs. Winthrop. Annual income, \$125,000; daily income, \$342; income tax, \$2,500.

Mrs. Anna D. Jennings, wife of Frederick E. Jennings, worth \$2,500,000. She got it from her father, Trenor W. Park, who made his money in law, in California, real estate and mines and in the Panama canal. Annual income, \$125,000; daily income, \$342; income tax, \$2,500.

Mrs. Harry Lee Grand Cannon, worth \$1,500,000. Mrs. Cannon was Elizabeth M. Thompson, of Detroit. Annual income, \$75,000; daily income, \$203; income tax, \$1,500.

Mrs. Annie M. Hoss, wife of William M. Hoss, worth \$2,500,000, inherited from her father, David Dow, who made it in speculation. Annual income, \$125,000; daily income, \$342; income tax, \$2,500.

Mrs. Susan J. Danner, worth \$2,000,000, inherited from David Jones, the brewer. Annual income, \$100,000; daily income, \$273; income tax, \$2,000.

Sixteen other women who are not so well known are reported to be worth \$21,000,000, upon which they would be called upon to pay an aggregate of \$42,000 income tax.

PLOT TO BURN THE FAIR.

The Illinois Building at Jackson Park Partly Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Another of the too frequent world's fair fires broke out Sunday afternoon in the east wing of the Illinois state building. It was undoubtedly of incendiary origin but prompt response on the part of the fire department prevented its doing damage to any great extent. The loss on the building is nominal, the structure having been sold to contractors for \$1,650. Joseph Hallak, a fireman, fell 30 feet from the northwest corner of the building, but escaped with slight injuries.

No one could say definitely how the fire was started, but all of the officials of the fire department and the guard were satisfied that it was incendiary, and that it was part of an organized plan to burn all the fair buildings. Col. Edmund Rice, commandant of the Columbian guard, said the incendiary business had gone to far. "It isn't a haphazard tramp outbreak," he said, "as some people seem to think. These fires are all planned and carried out systematically. If we get an alarm from one part of the ground we are almost sure to have alarms from different places at a distance from each other. If I was guessing, though, I should say it is some man or men with a malicious determination to destroy property just for the sake of destruction, just as these people throw bombs for the sake of injuring somebody." It is the belief of many that the peristyle, colonnade and Agricultural building were fired by malicious men.

FOUR KILLED IN THE FIGHT.

Desperate Battle Between Officers and Illicit Distillers.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 20.—A few months ago Ham Collins, of Pocahontas county, with three companions named Jones, Francis and Murdaugh opened an illicit distillery in a cave near the Pendleton county line. Deputy Marshal Rollinghood, with two special deputies, railed the place four days ago. In the fight that ensued Jones and Francis and the special deputies were killed and Collins so badly wounded that he was traced 5 miles through the snow by the blood from his wounds.

A CRIMINAL WITH NERVE.

His Bold Escape from Officers Only to be Rearrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Leroy Harris, alias William H. Clark, was being arraigned in the United States court Saturday afternoon on a charge of forging postal department money orders when he suddenly drew a revolver and cried out: "Hands up, gentlemen!" Two deputy United States marshals, Inspector Lawrence Letherman, of the postal department, United States Commissioner Fairchild and United States District Attorney Mackey were in the room. The three first named were armed, but all complied with the order of the prisoner and five pairs of hands were pointed heavenward. Harris stood near the door, which had been locked to exclude reporters, and kept the officials covered with the revolver in his right while he unlocked the door with his left. With a parting curse and a command to remain in their submissive attitudes Harris jumped into the corridor and locked the door, leaving his captors prisoners.

Deputy Marshal Watts, one of those whom Harris locked in the room, threw up the window and fired five shots at the fleeing figure of Harris as he ran down Seneca street, but did not hit Harris or, luckily, anyone else. The door of the room was forced and the officials gave chase, but Harris escaped in the crowd on the streets.

The police department was called upon for assistance and men were posted in all parts of the city, and descriptions of Harris were sent to all surrounding towns. Capt. Stewart, inspector of the post office department, kept a lookout at Niagara Falls, Ont., and on the arrival of Harris there captured him without a struggle, and without waiting to secure extradition papers immediately boarded a train for Chicago. It is probable that this may cause international complications.

(The crimes for which Harris is wanted were committed in various parts of the country. On January 5 he went into a post office in Connecticut and told the postmaster that he was a postal inspector. After examining the books he said he would like a quantity of blank money orders and advices. These were given to him and he departed. Soon he began his fire with forged orders and advices from which he secured \$3,000. The offices at Decatur, Aurora, Joliet, Bloomington, Peoria and La Salle, in Illinois, had paid out on forged orders \$200 each; Fort Wayne, Ind., a like sum; Valparaiso, Ind., \$100; and several other offices \$200 each.)

MRS. LEASE A MASON.

Enys She Knows All Secrets and Will Infiltrate Other Women.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Mrs. M. E. Lease announces that she is a mason in good standing, a Knight Templar and a member of Hugh de Payne commandery of Fort Scott. She wears in a conspicuous place a Knight Templar charm with the keystone and other insignia of the order and declares she is as much entitled to display it as any male member of the order. She has talked with a number of masons to whom she has demonstrated that she knows all the signs, grips and passwords of the blue lodge and chapter, and she claims that she came into possession of them in a legitimate manner. Speaking of her membership in the order she said:

"If masonry is good for men it is better for women, as we are more in need of protection than men. Once by giving a sign of the order I was saved from personal violence, and from that moment I resolved to give to all deserving women the advantage of masonry that I enjoy. I have other plans for my future aside from politics and the lecture field. I propose to devote a large share of my time to masonry, to initiate women into the secrets of masonry. As I am thoroughly familiar in the details of masonic work to a high degree, it will be necessary for me to obtain the permission of any masonic body before beginning work in this field, and if the men decline to recognize my converts to masonry we can act independently of them and I will force them to cooperate with us."

While Mrs. Lease admits it is contrary to the laws of masons to initiate women into its mysteries, she insists that she became a mason in a strictly legitimate way, but declines to give particulars of the manner in which she acquired the secrets of the order. Mrs. Lease challenges any mason to test her knowledge of the secret work of the order. The masons, of course, deny her claims and say that she is not a mason, and that if she has obtained the secrets of the order it was by undue means.

DR. ENGLISH DEAD.

He Was Abraham Lincoln's Close Friend and Roommate.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—Dr. Revel Warton English, aged 84, a native of Kentucky, died Saturday of old age. Dr. English served three terms in the Illinois state legislature, and at the time was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, the men rooming together. He was a delegate from Illinois to a large number of democratic national conventions, and for many years was chairman of the Illinois democratic state committee. Shortly before Lincoln was chosen president Dr. English was instrumental in preventing a duel between him and Gen. Shields.

SIX MORE DIE AT KIEL.

Death List of Brandenburg Explosion Victims is Increased.

KIEL, Feb. 20.—Six of the men who were injured by the explosion on the cruiser Brandenburg died Saturday morning at the military hospital. This makes forty-five deaths from the accident. It is learned that the main pipe of the starboard engine burst while the indicators were showing that the engines were developing only 7,300 horsepower. It is said a much higher pressure had previously been used.

Five Drowned.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 20.—T. F. Parnell, a sheepman of Fobey county, arrived here Sunday and brought news of the drowning of a ranchman named Frank Randall, together with his wife and three children, in the Rio Grande river at a point near Prisido, San Vincento, Mexico. The river is easily forded at that place, but in some manner the wagon in which Randall and his family were crossing was upset, and before any of the occupants could get from under the box they were drowned. All the bodies were recovered.

MADE A JUSTICE.

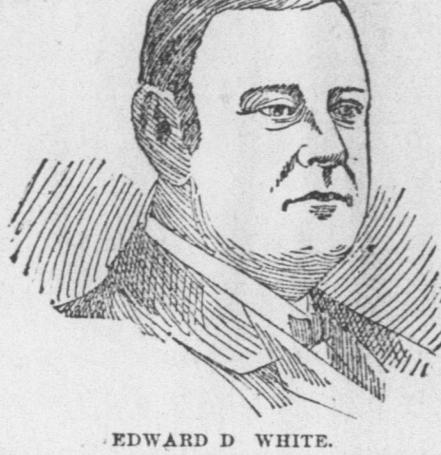
Senator White of Louisiana, the Recipient of a High Honor.

President Cleveland Nominates Him as Justice Blatchford's Successor on the Supreme Bench, and the Senate Immediately Confirms Him.

A SOUTHERN MAN SELECTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator White, of Louisiana, was nominated for associate justice of the supreme court. The senate upon receiving the nomination immediately went into executive session, and confirmed it at once, without opposition.

The nomination was a complete surprise. No one had the slightest intimation of it. Those nearest the president believed that he would nominate



EDWARD D. WHITE.

Judge Cullen, of New York. Senator White called on the president this morning by special invitation. His colleague, Senator Caffery, went with him. Upon entering the executive room the president tendered Senator White the nomination. Both senators were profoundly astonished.

When they recovered their composure the president expressed the hope that the senator would accept the offer. He spoke of his legal attainments and his manifest qualifications. When he finished the senators conferred together for a few minutes. A long talk between them followed and ended with Senator White's accepting the high honor.

When Assistant Private Secretary Pruden appeared at the capital there was a rush of anxious ones for him.

The assistant private secretary was as much in the dark about Senator White's nomination as anyone. The first person besides the president and the two senators to learn of it was one of the senior clerks opened the official envelope brought by Mr. Pruden and laid a paper before Senator Vilas, who was presiding, and Senator Manderson, who was standing by. Their faces betrayed their astonishment.

It is the usual custom in the senate when a senator is nominated to confirm him without waiting to refer the nomination to a committee. A single objection to confirmation without reference would carry the nomination over. At 3:05 p. m. the senate went into executive session on a motion of Senator Caffery (dem., La.), with a view to confirming Senator White at once. The motion to confirm the nomination of Senator White as associate justice was made by Senator Pugh (dem., Ala.), who made a speech eulogistic of the nomination and was followed by Senators Hoar, Teller, Hill and Caffery, all except the latter members of the judiciary committee. Senator Hill said that while he regretted that the president had in his wisdom seen fit to go outside of New York for a man for the office he was pleased that the choice had been made so wisely.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the confirmation of White and the fact was made known officially. The new justice, it is supposed, will receive his commission and be ready to take his seat on the bench when the supreme court reassembles the first Monday in March.

The nomination is considered a splendid one from a standpoint of personal fitness. Senator White, though serving his first term in the senate, is regarded by his colleagues as one of the foremost lawyers of the upper house. He is a fine orator and his speech last session against the anti-option bill placed him at once in the front ranks of the senate. He is a large man of imposing presence and will make a good appearance on the bench. He was not in the senate when the nomination came in. He is a courteous gentleman and a very popular member of the senate.

[Mr. White was born in the parish of Lafourche, La., in November, 1845. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's near Emmetsburg, Md., at the Jesuit college in New Orleans, and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He served in the Confederate army. After the war he began studying law and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Louisiana in 1861. Six years later he was elected to the state senate. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana in 1878. He was elected to the United States senate as a democrat to succeed James B. Eustis, taking his seat March 4, 1891. His term will expire March 3, 1897.]

Death of a Famous Cartoonist.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Joseph Keppler, whom the public knew as the great cartoonist of Puck, died at his home, No. 27 East Seventy-ninth street, Monday afternoon. He was stricken by an affection of the spine and for six months lay on a bed of agony. Surrounded by his wife and three children he passed away Monday afternoon.

Post Office Blown Up.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 21.—The post office building at Woodlawn was blown up and fired by unknown parties. Sunday night, the fire communicated to other buildings and resulted in the destruction of the stores of May & Fleming, J. T. Hood and Dr. McGlathery. The loss is \$15,000; partly covered by insurance. It is supposed the post office was robbed before being blown up.

Cattle Suffered but Little.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—Reports from the ranges show cattle suffered but little in the recent storms except in Kansas and Oklahoma.

WILLIS EXPLAINS.

He Enlightens President Dole on Many Important Points.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Cleveland has sent to congress the dispatches which arrived February 10 at San Francisco from Hawaii. Among the papers is Minister Willis' reply to Provisional President Dole's letter in regard to the minister's attitude showing an intention to use force. In part it is:

"In view of the above a reply to your last communication may not be necessary, nor would one be made, except from the desire of my government to have the good will and friendship of the people for whom you speak, which result will, in my opinion, be advanced by an explanation of several matters herein referred to."

"November 15 S. M. Damon, minister of finance, notified me in person that there were rumors of an attack that night or the ensuing night upon the executive building. I remarked:

"The Japanese consul general, the English minister and other foreign representatives have already called to say that their people are apprehensive of mob violence and asked me, as the only representative whose government has war vessels now in port, to protect their people. The friends of the queen are also apprehensive as to her safety. I do not wish to interfere with your domestic affairs, except with your approval. If you do not object, however, I will publicly announce that the United States will cooperate to prevent mob violence. I will also state that there will be no communication to your government from the president of the United States for several weeks."

"Mr. Damon replied thanking me for the offer and saying that he could see no objection whatever, that such an announcement would go very far toward allaying excitement and relieving general anxiety. The following morning you called at this legation, and on being informed of the preceding facts you expressed your satisfaction and approval of what had occurred.

"The representatives of the foreign governments and many prominent citizens expressed themselves to the same effect. The action taken was meant and understood at the time as, and will after this explanation no longer be considered as, an evidence of hostility. In this connection it may not be improper to mention the conduct of our naval forces during the trying period immediately preceding the 24th of last November. The many services rendered to their purpose of landing and attacking your people, the feeling of resentment naturally resulting from the honest belief by a large part of the community that such was their intention, the opprobrious epithets that were freely employed about such a dangerous and critical condition that for a time, as Admiral Irwin states, it became necessary for all our officers going ashore to wear their service uniforms as a protection against insult and attack. During the whole of this unfortunate and regrettable situation the demeanor of both officers and men was one of forbearance and self-control."

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