

AT THE POLLS.

A Battle of More Than Ordinary Import to Be Fought in the Fall.

At the coming elections the men will be chosen who will name over a score of senators—candidates in the various states.

NOT MUCH OF AN "OFF YEAR."

Although 1894 is what is known as an "off year" among politicians, it promises to equal in importance those in which presidents are elected. The state legislatures chosen next November will elect upward of twenty United States senators, and an entire new house of representatives is to be voted for. It will thus be seen that the people will again have an opportunity to remake both branches of congress. The workers of both parties are consequently very active in all of the close states, especially where a senatorship is at stake. When the electors understand the great national issues involved the probability is that local questions will cut a small figure in the contest. It bids fair to be a strict party fight on federal lines.

Retiring Senators.

The senators whose terms expire March 4, 1895, are:

John T. Morgan, of Alabama; James H. Berry, of Arkansas; Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Anthony Higgins, of Delaware; George L. Shoup, of Idaho; Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; John Martin, of Kansas; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana; William P. Frye, of Maine; George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; James McMillan, of Michigan; William D. Washburn, of Minnesota; James McLaurin, of Mississippi; Thomas C. Power, of Montana; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; John E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; William R. Thompson, of New Jersey; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Nathan P. Dixon, of Rhode Island; Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina; Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; Richard Coke, of Texas; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia; and Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.

Vacancies to Be Filled.

In addition to these, vacancies for the terms ending in 1899 are to be filled by the legislatures of Wyoming, Montana and Washington. Iowa has already elected Congressman Greer to succeed Senator Wilson. Virginia has elected Col. Martin to fill the place of Eppa Hunton. Kentucky has chosen Senator Lindsay to succeed himself. The legislature of Louisiana will also have the naming of the successor to Judge White. Senator Walthall will resume the senatorship in 1895.

The State Contests.

So, on the whole, the state legislative contests will perhaps be of most importance. Following is given an outline of the situation in the various states:

All of the Oregon state, county and precinct officers are to be voted for on June 4, and the real battle will commence with the April conventions. The populists, under the command of Messrs. Waldron, Marksberry and Fitch, will have a full ticket in the field. At present its governor, Sylvester Penney, its attorney general and its adjutant general are democrats, while the remaining officers are republicans. The legislature to be chosen will have the successor to Senator Joseph N. Dolph to elect. The populist nomination for governor will probably go to Nathan Pierce, and it is not unlikely that the party will support Gov. Penney for Senator Dolph's place.

Arkansas has its state election on September 3, and will vote for all state, judicial, county, township officers, one associate justice of the supreme court and a legislative election which will choose the successor to Senator Berry. The political situation in the state has not yet crystallized into movement, except to develop the certainty of an entire populist state ticket.

Missouri's fall elections will be of little importance. The democratic convention meets in Kansas City on May 15, and will nominate candidates for judge of the supreme court, state superintendent of schools and state railroad commissioner. There is yet no opposition to the present supreme justice, Judge Black, but both Commissioner Hennessey and Superintendent Wolcott will have a bitter fight to secure renomination.

In New York.

New York has its state election this year, and both parties are preparing for an aggressive contest. The state tickets will be named shortly after the constitutional convention, probably early in July, and it more than likely that Gov. Flower will secure a renomination, some one else taking the place of Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. The anti-Hill faction is already organizing throughout the state with a view to controlling the convention. Should they succeed, Gov. Flower will probably be re-elected for the nomination, and a friend of the administration named. The republicans are already looking about for gubernatorial timber, and among those talked of are Elihu Root, Cornelius Bliss, Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn; Judge Gaynor and, possibly, ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton.

Indiana and Illinois.

In Indiana the republicans hold their convention on April 23. The offices to be filled are those of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, judge of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, superintendent of public instruction, state auditor and state treasurer. No senatorial vacancy will exist and so the legislative fight is not of national interest.

Illinois has a senatorial fight already in progress, and in all likelihood the convention, which meets in April and May, will announce the party candidates for the seat now occupied by Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Ex-Congressman Cable, Gov. Altgeld, ex-Congressman William R. Morrison, Congressman William M. Springer, Congressman Black and Hunter have all been mentioned as possible democratic nominees, while republican success will probably mean the reelection of Senator Cullom. In the state elections Illinois elects a state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, three trustees of the University of Illinois, half the state senate and 153 members of the lower house. In addition, county officers will be chosen everywhere.

Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. The contest in Wisconsin is of national importance, for the state election will take place on the heels of the Bennett law agitation which perhaps be found reverberating when the campaign fairly opens up in that state. Wisconsin votes for governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state superintendent, commissioner of insurance and railroad commissioner, half the state senate and the entire lower house. No senatorial legislation is on the tapis to clog legislation this year.

Iowa's legislature does not meet next year, and the successor to Senator Wilson has already been chosen in the person of Congressman Greer. The state votes for secretary, auditor, treasurer, railroad commissioner, judge and clerk of the supreme court.

Michigan has a successor to Senator McMillan to elect and a state ticket to take office January 1, 1895. The revelations of the amendment return frauds will undoubtedly secure Gov. Rich the republican renomination. It is not unlikely that Don M. Dickinson will be his democratic opponent.

Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's republican convention will be held in May, when the contest for the gubernatorial nomination will come to an end. Philadelphia's delegates have already announced themselves in favor of the nomination of Gen. Hastings, and, as every other section of the state has a republican, it promises to be a rather

warm contest. The state elects one-half its state senate, its entire lower house, a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and an auditor general.

Lively Campaign in Kansas.

Kansas promises the nation a four-cornered fight, with Mrs. Lease either in the populist or republican ranks. If Gov. Leavelle is nominated it is doubtful if she will support her one-time enthusiastic friend and her now arch enemy. The fusion democrats have agreed to join with the populists. The stalwart democrats have decided to put a state ticket into the field, and the republicans will name some such man as Ady, Humphreys, Funston or Case Broderick. The fusionists may unite on Congressman Harris, a democrat, or on Gov. Leavelle. Thomas J. Hudson, Jerry Simpson or William Baker. As the successor to Senator Martin, who now fills out the term of the late Senator Plumb, is to be chosen by the legislature, ex-Senator Inall will undoubtedly take an active part in the campaign looking to an election as senator next winter. Kansas elects an entire state ticket, the entire lower house, a portion of the state senate, and county officers everywhere.

Nebraska will elect a legislature, which will have Senator Manderson's successor to choose. In addition, the state votes for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, auditor, secretary of state, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and superintendent of public instruction.

South Dakota elects all its state and county officers, and a legislature to choose a successor to Senator Richard F. Pettigrew.

North Dakota elects all state officers, a judge of the supreme court and all county officers. There will be no senatorial vacancy next year.

Ohio votes only for secretary of state, minor state officers and for congressmen. Its first congressional election this year will be that on May 1 in the 12th district, to choose a successor to the late Congressman Houder.

Wyoming elects its state officers and state senators for four years. Its assemblymen and county officers hold office two years. This year all these offices will be filled and the legislature will elect a successor to Senator Joseph M. Caney and fill the vacancy in the short term, which expires in 1899, the governor's appointee not having been recognized. The legislative deadlock which made this condition possible may occur, as the candidates are as numerous as they were two years ago.

Idaho has its state, district and county officers to elect and a legislature which will choose the successor to Senator Shoup.

Senator Higgins will have to contend for reelection in Delaware. His state votes for governor, two-thirds of the state senate, the entire assembly, and for all the principal county officers.

Washington elects two supreme court judges, its county and precinct officers, and its legislature is expected to fill the vacancy occasioned by a deadlock similar to that of Wyoming.

In Colorado.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will succeed himself in March, 1895. His state, however, has a bitter contest on hand for 1894. Gov. Waite, who was chosen by the fusion of the populist democrats and the populists, expects to run again, and the republicans will make a warm effort to defeat him. Colorado elects all its state officers in November.

In the remaining states only congressional elections will be held.

HER ACCOUNTS SHORT.

The Female Treasurer at Fort Scott, Kan., in Trouble.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 18.—There is an apparent shortage of from \$1,200 to \$1,500 in the accounts of Mrs. Emma R. Pulliam, treasurer of this city. She is probably the only woman treasurer of any city of note in the United States. The discrepancy was discovered by a comparison of her report with that of the city clerk, and after an expert investigation of her books she has been suspended by the mayor. Her bondsmen have been notified and have the matter in charge. She insists that her books have simply become confused. She is accused of a careless method of handling the cash which comes to her hands, and the city authorities on Monday evening intimated that while she is perhaps not legally responsible important arrests will be made in a day or two on account of her shortage. She is a widow and has held the office of treasurer for about a year, during which time she has handled hundreds of thousands of dollars. She is also treasurer of the school fund, and the board of education has inaugurated an investigation of her school books.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Four Injured Near Bainbridge, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 18.—At 1 o'clock Monday afternoon Breece's sawmill near Bainbridge was wrecked by the boiler exploding. Frank Breece and Nate Weatherby were killed and others were injured.

Engineer Weatherby had just started the engine after the noon hour and the men had lined up along the sawmill track when the boiler suddenly gave way with a crash, and the building was shattered to pieces. Everhart and Martin were probably fatally injured, Everhart being struck in the head with a flying piece of iron and Martin being crushed under the building. Boslin and Houston may recover. It is supposed the water in the boiler had evaporated and this caused the explosion. The mill was one of the largest in the neighborhood. The building was badly damaged, and the loss will amount to \$2,000.

Admiral Irwin Retires.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Rear Admiral John Irwin was placed on the retired list Sunday by the operation of law on reaching the age of 62 years. Commodore Skerrett, commanding the Asiatic squadron, becomes a rear admiral, succeeding Admiral Irwin in that rank. Commodore Joseph Fyffe, now commandant of the Boston navy yard, entered the navy on the same day with Admiral Irwin, and is now at the head of the list of commodores.

Left \$90,000 to the University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 18.—The funeral of the late Dr. Corydon L. Ford was held Monday. The honorary pallbearers were selected from his colleagues on the medical faculty. Dr. Ford left an estate estimated at \$250,000. His will bequeathed \$90,000 to the University of Michigan, the income to be used to purchase books for the general library and \$3,000 to the students' Christian association.

Pointed a Gun at a Girl.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Pointing a double-barreled shotgun in fun at a group of young ladies at his father's house in Hackensack, N. J., Peter Duane shot and killed Belle Shields. As the gun was discharged she stood at the piano singing: "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and her last words were: "Let me to Thy bosom fly." She was instantly killed.

BY A BIG MAJORITY.

The House Adopts the Rule for Counting a Quorum.

Every Member Present Will Be Counted Whether He Votes or Not—The Practice of Filibustering Prohibited at an End.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—By a vote of 213 to 47, the republicans voting for it, the house adopted the quorum-counting rule. There was a very large attendance on both sides of the house when it met in anticipation of the fight over the adoption of the new quorum counting rule, and the galleries were also unusually well filled. Without a single preliminary the house plunged into the contest. In order to prevent parliamentary complications Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, secured recognition before the journal was read, and after withdrawing the rule reported from that committee last Thursday, he immediately presented the report agreed upon just before the house convened. The report was read from the clerk's desk as follows:

"Amend rule 15 by inserting between clauses 1 and 2 the following as clause 2 and change the number of clause 2 to clause 3:

"Upon every roll call and before the beginning thereof the speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question if practicable, who shall take their places at the clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the hall of the house during the roll call who do not respond, when added to those responding, to make a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the roll call, then the names of those so noted as present shall be reported to the speaker, who shall cause the list to be called from the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered present and those so reported present shall be considered. Members noted may, when their names are called, record their votes, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1 of this rule."

"Amend clause 1 of rule 8 by adding the following: 'And on roll call, should he not vote, he shall answer present,' so as to read: 'Every member shall be present within the hall of the house during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question, and on a roll call shall he not vote he shall answer present.'"

The struggle was short, sharp and decisive. There was a half-hour's talk on both sides. The vote on the new rule was then taken and resulted—yeas, 213; nays, 47. Immediately the vote was announced the republican members crowded into Reed's aisle and as they passed him warmly shook his hand, while Speaker Crisp pounded for order. Just as the last man in the line passed Mr. Kilgore (Tex.), the great filibuster, walked over and congratulated Reed. Thereupon the house set up a yell, even Speaker Crisp's stern countenance relaxed for a momentary smile, and the business of the house was resumed.

It was thought that Mr. Reed would make a long speech; instead, he spoke for only two minutes in a semi-humorous vein, ending just before the vote, with this sentence: "I congratulate the Fifty-third congress upon the wise decision which it is about to make." His face showed his gratification, however.

After the adoption of the new rule the parliamentary wheels again began to move. Mr. Reed said a grave question of parliamentary procedure was involved in the order of arrest of members, and in order to have the law investigated he submitted a resolution reciting that the order of arrest was void. He asked that it be sent to the judiciary or rules committee, in order that the right of arrest might be authoritatively determined and a careful precedent established. The speaker ruled out the resolution on the ground that the first business was to discharge members now under arrest before taking up general principles.

On the motion to discharge the sergeant-at-arms a yeas and nays vote was secured, and this gave the first practical illustration of the operation of the new rule. The speaker named Messrs. Dockery (dem.) and Cogswell (rep.) as tellers to watch the count, and if necessary count members present, but not voting. They took their places at the side of the clerk, each keeping a separate tally of the vote. In order to force the recording of members as present but not voting in accordance with the provisions of the new rule, the republicans declined to vote on the first roll call, but finding that a quorum had voted they changed their tactics on the second call and answered to their names. As the result of the vote, 226 to 5, showed that a quorum was present the tellers made no report. Messrs. Dalzell (rep., Pa.) and Johnson (dem., O.) instead of voting responded "present." This discharged the warrant issued to the sergeant-at-arms under date of March 21.

A regular gorge of committee reports, blocked by the filibustering of last week, were presented under the call of the committees.

World's Fair in Japan.

LONDON, April 19.—Japan is to have an exposition in 1895 at Hiogo, the old capital of the empire. It will cover the subjects of manufactures, fine arts, agriculture, education and science, water productions, mines and mining and machinery. Foreign goods may be exhibited for purposes of comparison, and it is expected that the exposition will be very interesting to foreigners.

Sent to the Bottom.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., April 19.—Official dispatches received here from Desterro, where the rebels set up their provisional government, assert that Admiral Mello's former flagship, the Aquidaban, has been sunk by the dynamite cruiser Netheroy. President Peixoto's fleet made an attack upon Desterro, and the insurgent forces there, aided by their land batteries and guns of the Aquidaban, made a stout resistance at first, but after the Netheroy had sent the Aquidaban to the bottom they gave up the fight and surrendered to the government forces.

OAKES MUST EXPLAIN.

The Northern Pacific Receiver Ordered to Face Charges of Fraud.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Judge Jenkins has denied the petition for the removal of the Northern Pacific receivers.

The days of Thomas F. Oakes as one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad are numbered unless he can disprove three serious charges brought against him by Brayton Ives, and which Judge Jenkins Saturday said had not been answered to the satisfaction of the court in Mr. Oakes' reply to the petition for his removal. In the words of the court the denials of Mr. Oakes were not substantial denials. The charges that Receiver Oakes must prove false in order to retain his position are that he allowed deals to be made whereby certain directors made great profits, and which resulted in looting the treasury and wrecking the corporation. Here they are:

The purchase of the Chicago terminals for \$8,000,000 in excess of their cost and the pocketing of the profit by Villard, Colby, Abbott and Hoyt.

The purchase of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City railroad. This road was built by a syndicate of Northern Pacific directors at a cost of \$18,000 per mile and was sold to the Northern Pacific for \$30,000 a mile, giving the directors' syndicate, of which Villard was president, a profit of \$60,000.

The purchase of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railroad for \$20,000 a mile. It was built at a cost of \$12,000 per mile by the directors' syndicate, which netted \$50,000 by the deal.

Judge Jenkins said explanations regarding these shady transactions must be forthcoming, and in order to get the necessary light, will refer this portion of the petition to a special examiner for the purpose of taking testimony.

Concerning the charges against Receivers Payne and Rouse, Judge Jenkins said they had done nothing to merit their removal. The only mistake they had made was in joining with Mr. Oakes in having separate receivers appointed for the various branch lines and thus creating heavy and unnecessary expenses. The court said that while in this matter they had acted hastily and were ill-advised he did not deem their action sufficient ground to warrant their removal.

DEATH OF SENATOR VANCE.

Expires Suddenly at His Residence in Washington—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, died at 11:40 o'clock Saturday night at his residence in this city. Paralysis and a complication of diseases resulted in a stroke of apoplexy while he was supposed to be in a fair way to recover. He had been in Florida during the winter, seeking health, but came back to Washington to take part in the tariff legislation.

Zebulon B. Vance was born in Buncombe county, N. C., May 13, 1829. He received his education at Washington college and at the University of North Carolina. He chose the law as his profession and early drifted into politics. In 1854 he was elected a member of the North Carolina legislature and in 1858 he was chosen to represent his district in congress. Although opposed to secession when the war broke out he continued to represent his North Carolina constituency by taking his place at the head of a company of confederate volunteers. Soon he was appointed colonel of the famous Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment.

In 1865, while he was still serving the cause of secession in the field, he was elected governor of North Carolina. His most noted achievement while in the office of governor was the securing of foreign aid for the confederate cause. He sent agents to Europe who purchased a fine steamboat, which subsequently ran the blockade, bringing in clothing, arms and stores for the confederate government.

As early as December, 1863, Gov. Vance urged President Davis to take advantage of every opportunity to negotiate with the United States government. At that time Vance realized the hopelessness of the cause he was supporting. When the national troops occupied North Carolina Gov. Vance was arrested and held a prisoner at Washington for several weeks.

Upon the election of Thomas L. Clingman, then representing North Carolina in the lower house of congress, to the senate, Vance was chosen to the unexpired term. He was chosen as a state rights American and served again in the Thirty-sixth congress. He was chosen governor of North Carolina in 1862 and 1864. In 1864 he attended as a delegate the national convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency. In November, 1870, he was elected United States senator, but was not allowed to take his seat, his political disabilities not having been removed. He therefore resigned in January, 1872, and in 1873 was chosen governor of his state for the third time. In 1879 he was given a seat in the senate chamber and has been since reelected without opposition.

SANTA CRUZ SCORCHED.

Twenty-Four Buildings in the Heart of the City Burned—Loss, \$255,000.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 17.—A fire Saturday night and Sunday morning reduced to ashes twenty-four buildings in the heart of this city and caused a loss of over \$255,000, with little less than \$100,000 insurance. One block reduced to ashes is bounded by Pacific avenue, Cooper and Grant streets and contained some of the finest buildings in the city, occupied by lawyers, bankers and merchants. The fire was of incendiary origin, and was first discovered at 10:40 o'clock Saturday evening, but the firemen could not obtain a supply of water from the hydrants. The city's mains had broken Saturday afternoon and the water had been shut off at the reservoir, 3 miles from town. It was not until 12 o'clock that the mains were once more opened. The water supply was then sufficient, but as Santa Cruz had not a fire engine to force the water through the hose the streams were weak and ineffectual.

The mayor, fearing that the whole business part of the town would be destroyed, telegraphed to San Jose for assistance. Although San Jose is 75 miles away a steamer arrived in one hour and lent valuable assistance. Watsonville also sent a steamer.

FLOODED BY A CLOUDBURST.

Houses and Crops of Texas Settlers Washed Away—Loss of Life Feared.

WACO, Tex., April 17.—Advices from Troy, 33 miles south, state that a terrible cloudburst has flooded Elm Creek bottom, washing away crops for miles and totally destroying them. Many houses have been washed away and much stock drowned. No loss of life has been reported so far, but it is considered certain that of the families living in that section some must have perished, as they have not been heard from. Railroad bridges and telegraph poles were washed away, cutting off all communication.

WON HER CASE.

Verdict of the Jury in the Pollard-Breckinridge Trial.

The Kentucky Congressman Is Assessed Damages in the Sum of \$15,000—He Asks for a New Trial—Washington Women Take Action.

THE COLONEL MUST PAY.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Pollard-Breckinridge trial is ended at last and Madeline Pollard has a verdict for \$15,000 against the silver-tongued congressman from the blue grass region. The jury rendered its verdict Saturday after having been out a little over an hour.

There was no expression of approval or disapproval from the crowd. Col. Breckinridge himself rose to make a motion for a new trial and the court adjourned. There was nothing but expressions of approval and regrets that the amount was not larger among the few senators in the senate chamber when the bulletin was announced to them and rapidly passed around the chamber.

The jury took fifteen ballots before reaching a conclusion. The difference was mainly over the amount of damages to be granted, and there was but one man on the jury who favored the defendant. On the first ballot one juror voted for the defense and hung out for a time, but his colleagues thought he did it more for the sake of argument than because he was strongly in favor of Col. Breckinridge. A number of ballots were required to reach a compromise on the amount of damage to be awarded. Two or three jurors wanted to give the full amount of \$50,000, while the others thought that merely nominal damages would serve to express their opinion that the congressman had treated Miss Pollard shabbily.

Col. Breckinridge was very cool after the verdict had been rendered. He declined to speak at that time for publication, as did his attorneys. Miss Pollard was somewhat excited, but not hysterical, while awaiting the result and broke into tears when she heard it. She declined to be interviewed, and her attorneys said that she was anxious to efface herself from public sight as far as possible, now that the case had ended.

As might have been expected with a woman of her temperament, the long strain of the trial culminated in a nervous collapse, and Miss Pollard is suffering from nervous prostration. She was taken Saturday night to Providence hospital, a Catholic institution in a quiet part of the city on Capitol hill, where she is attended by the sisters of charity. The attending physicians do not anticipate any serious effects from her illness.

During the trial several communications came to Miss Pollard and to her lawyers from managers of theatrical and opera companies offering high salaries if she would appear in almost any capacity under their auspices.

Hardly had the verdict been rendered when a meeting of prominent Washington women was called to take action regarding the case of Col. Breckinridge. Representatives of several feminine organizations met at Willard's hotel Saturday night, and after an interesting conference, adopted resolutions calling upon congress to consider the qualifications of Representative Breckinridge for membership in that body.

Some of the organizations whose representatives took part in the meeting were the Woman's Suffrage association, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Pro-Ra-Nata. Mrs. Sarah La Petre, the president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, the widow of the late Gen. Mussey, who is herself a practicing lawyer and is prominent in movements for the advancement of women, were among the leading spirits of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted were:

"To the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: We, representatives of the women of Washington, aiming toward the establishment of a higher code of morals and against the atrocious double standard which has cursed society so long, declare that we do not believe in a license for uncleanness, but that, holding the same high standard for womanhood which men demand, one equally high shall be required of manhood, therefore:

"Resolved, That we must have chastity for chastity, under one rule of right bearing as rigidly in its application upon our sex as upon the other. From this standpoint we ask congress to consider the case of W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, regarding his conduct so unbecoming a legislator. Be it further

"Resolved, that we, daughters wives and mothers of the commonwealth, express our belief that types of the highest manhood are to be found in congress; therefore, we ask in full confidence that the house of representatives join in the sentiment now presented by us and some definite action to insure the high character of our country's administration, and help the future national councils to present a clean and unchallenged body of legislators."

A prominent lady and leader in social events in Washington said Saturday night:

"The Washington women have been quietly holding many indignation meetings and after the trial they will be heard. The notorious conduct of congressmen and public men at Washington is a national disgrace, and the women are now thoroughly awakened on the subject and are determined to demand a better order of things."

"It is an open secret in Washington that there are women, beautiful, brilliant and fascinating, whose relations with congressmen or other public men high in the councils of the nation are either perfectly understood or suspected, who are met at every turn at the most fashionable functions, often in the receiving line, or elegantly dressed as usual, presiding in the tea room or acting as assistant hostesses. Society knows all this, but so powerful has been the influence of the names back of them that no one has had the courage to drop the women or rebuke the men."

SISTER OF MERCY MURDERED.

Berlin and Surroundings Excited by an Assault and Killing.

BERLIN, April 17.—The body of a beautiful Sister of Mercy was found by the side of the road leading to the Graveland colony. There were evidences that she had been assaulted and that she had made a desperate fight. Her throat was cut. A man who attempted an assault upon a stout country girl about the hour the Sister of Mercy was killed is supposed to have done the murder, and the whole city and neighborhood is excitedly interested in his capture.

SHOT TWO MEN.

Result of an Affray in Ex-President Harrison's Law Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Two men were shot, one seriously, at noon Tuesday in the room formerly occupied by Gen. Benjamin Harrison as his private office. It was in the office of Miller, Winter & Elam, one of the best-known law firms in Indiana. Attorney William M. Copeland, ex-member of the legislature and a leading practitioner at the Madison (Ind.) bar, entered the office with his counsel, Addison C. Harris. Seeing his brother-in-law, William H. Bruning, a New York capitalist, formerly of Madison, Copeland suddenly opened fire on the latter.

Bruning's jaw was shot away with the first bullet and he received the second in the wrist while throwing up his arm. Ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller grabbed Copeland, who continued pulling the trigger of his hammerless large caliber weapon until five shots were fired. One of the bullets struck Attorney Harris in the arm, breaking the bone below the elbow. Attorney Ferdinand Winters, with others, assisted Mr. Miller in overpowering Copeland, who fought as one mad to get at his brother-in-law after the latter had fallen. Later, when searched in the jail, an 8-inch dirk knife was found on Copeland. Bruning is at the hospital and will recover unless lock-jaw sets in. Mr. Harris, who was one of the counsel of the Coffins, on trial for wrecking the Indianapolis national bank, will be laid up some time with his wounded arm.

Mrs. Copeland is prosecuting a contest of her father's will by which she was disinherited and a suit to recover property from her brother, which she claims was deeded to him under duress. Attorney Copeland is well known in Indiana and married his wife during the session of the legislature of 1885, of which he was a member. At the jail Copeland made the following announcement:

"My wife has been in mortal fear of her brother ever since we were married, and I never understood why she was so completely in his power until a few hours ago, when my wife made an astounding statement giving reasons why she had been afraid of her brother from her youth. When I saw her brother it was the first time I had heard her confession. Before our marriage she was only a visit to relatives at Mount Pleasant, Ia. Bruning, learning that I was to marry his sister, went to Iowa and forced her to deed away a piece of property in Evansville. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did unless she made the deed, and she made it. I did not know about that transaction until after my wife came from New York in February, 1892."

"When my mother-in-law died Bruning completely robbed my wife by having his father, who was 84 years old, almost blind, deaf and entirely incompetent, make a will disinheriting my wife. Within one hour after the death of my wife's mother Bruning had his father agree to a dissolution of partnership of the firm of J. H. Bruning & Son. He had his father also make a deed giving him all of the partnership interest. Everything was kept from my wife. Then we went to law over the will to set it aside and also to set aside the deed that he had fraudulently obtained. He took my wife to New York with him, where he was in business. He was trying to separate us, and he did so by getting her to come back to me, and when she finally came back to me, she was almost wrecked in mind from what she had been forced to endure at the hands of her unnatural brother. The amount involved in the case is about \$50,000 in real estate and \$75,000 to \$100,000 in the partnership matters."

DEATH OF HENRY S. IVES.

"Napoleon of Finance" Expires at Asheville, N. C.—His Career.

ASHVILLE, N. C., April 19.—Henry S. I