

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 be of 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. Watson, of Iowa; John Martin, of Kansas; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Daniel C. Canfield, of Massachusetts; William P. Frye, of Maine; George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; James McMillan, of Michigan; William D. Washburn, of Minnesota; James McLaughlin, of Missouri; Thomas C. Power, of Montana; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; John R. McPherson, of New Jersey; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Nathan F. 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 results will be known with the April contests. The popular choice in the command of Messrs. Waldron, Marksberry and Fitch, will have a full ticket in the field. At present its governor, Sylvester Pennoyer, 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 popular nomination for governor will probably go to Nathan Pierce, and it is not unlikely that the party will support Gov. Pennoyer for Senator Dolph's place.

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

Missouri's fall elections will be a little later. The democratic convention will be 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 Commissioners Hennessey and Superintendent Wolfe will have a bitter fight to secure renominations.

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 electing the new governor. Should they succeed, Gov. Flower would probably deferated for the nomination, and a friend of the administration named. The republicans are already looking about for gubernatorial timber, and 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 25. 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 geologist and state statistician. No senatorial vacancy will exist and so the legislative fight is not of national interest.

Illinois has a senatorial fight in progress, and in all likelihood the conventions, which meet in April and May, will announce the party candidates for the seat now occupied by Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Ex-Congressman William R. Morrison, Congressmen William M. Springer, Congressmen Black and others have all been mentioned as possible democratic nominees, while republican success will probably mean the reelection of Senator Culom. 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 roster trial will have an important bearing on the state election in Wisconsin, and the echoes of the Bennett law agitation will 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. The state's world legislation is on the tap to close legislation this year.

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

Michigan.

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. Elch 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 candidate, it promises to be a rather

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 Probably at an End.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—By a vote of 212 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 rollcall 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 rollcall who do not respond, when added to those responding, to make a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the rollcall, 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 who 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 words: 'And on rollcall, 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 rollcall shall he not vote if 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 212 to 47. Immediately the vote was announced the republicans 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 requesting 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 1881, while he was still serving the cause of secession in the field, 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 1875 was chosen governor of his state for the third time. In 1879 he was given a seat in the senate chamber and has 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, 30 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.

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 receiver.

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 \$80,000 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 \$80,000 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 \$30,000 a mile. It was built at a cost of \$12,000 per mile by the directors' syndicate, which netted \$180,000 by the sale.

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, 1830. 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 1851 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 1861, while he was still serving the cause of secession in the field, he was elected United States senator. 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.

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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, representing North Carolina, to the lower house of congress, to the senate, Vance voted to serve on 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 1865 he attended as a delegate the democratic 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 1875 was chosen governor of his state for the third time. In 1879 he was given a seat in the senate chamber and has since reelected without opposition.

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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 on the side of the road leading to the Gravewald 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 of the Sister of Mercy was killed and supposed to have done the murder, and the whole city and neighborhood is excitedly interested in his capture.

WON HER CASE.

Verdict of the Jury in the Pollard-Brockinridge 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-Brockinridge 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. Brockinridge himself rose to make a motion for a new trial and the court adjourned. There was nothing but expressions of approval and regret that the amount was not larger among the few senators in the senate chamber when the bulletins were announced to them and rapidly passed around the chamber.

The colonel must pay.

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