erarer exercises and determinations

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RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MARCH 29 1894.

PRICE TWO CENTS:

# CONTRADICTING MADELINE.

Depositions in Behalf of Colonel Breckinridge Read to the Jury.

#### THE PLAINTIFF'S AGE AND SCHOOL LIFE

Sisters Agnes and Augustine Dony that Miss Pollard Attended St. Joseph's Found. ling Asylum .. Source of the Funds.

sted that, at the request of Mr. Car-Judge Bradley set Saturday next hearing argument on the admissa-

#### Contradicting Miss Pollard.

e depositions read to-day were all n in Cincinnati and in Kentucky, and ed to Miss Pollard's claim that Joseph's Asylum mad Pollard as an inmate of the asylur Mise Pollard in childhood and gir estified that she was apparently I ighborhood of twenty or twenty-tw

the birth of a daughter named od, in October or November, 1865 ed that another daughter, called e, was then running about the house cooked two or three years old. The will not be in session on Good

th to everybody's surprise Miss Pol-came to the court to-day, though was nothing in prospect but the agr of depositions made by witnesses add to Colonel Breckingidge. She conver and preceded the ap Judge Bradley. She spent tes chafting earnestly with he about fifteen minutes and

centary testimony, no matter tional, does not compare in meet with evidence given on

cht as well go ahead with Sister be," said Mr. Stoll, when the ad been called to order. Colonel made no objection, Mr. Stol

### Sister Augustin's Deposition,

en the trial was resumed this morn few minutes after 19 o'clock, Mr nounced that he would read the ition of Sister Augustin, illing Asylum of Norwood, Ohio, near

he institution, having been connected the order of Sisters of the Poor for

y-one years and with this asy 181. The asylum was establis the care of infants and unfortun sen, and to offer a place of refuge to inter. She stated that the only per ever in the asylum named Louis on was there at the time of takin deposition, and had given birth to about a month before. There was Pollard in the asylum, and never an inmate of the house. Di nine Miss Pollard could have bee without her knowing it, for she wa re is the spring of 1885, and had reprior to last summer, when she wa here was an inmate who wore a velit it was not Louise Wilson nor Made to went by the name of Mrs. Johnson made this name public under protes on condition that it should not be ce this request in the deposition until

### "I Was a Bad Girl"

Continuing, the deponent said that whether Pollard came to the asylum las cember two gentlemen were with her, se of whom was Mr. Johnson. Miss ollard asked her if she recognized her. nd at first deponent thought she did not Agnes asked her what her motive ere in bringing this case, and Miss Pol mew there was a desire for justice, and was the first money, but she did not intend the defendant should ever address more young ladies or associations. Inter Agnes told her she was a bad woman, and to this Miss Pollard Baid: "I a bad girl, but I am not a bad wo-

uring this visit Miss Pollard and the out if possible whether the former ever an inmate of the asylum. ditter of the location of rooms and the builts of the institute were gone into a some length. Mrs. Schmidt, now a large, but head chambermaid in 1885, as called in and falled to recognize the most Flizz, who used to be there as and said that Eliza once Deponent said that there was such the house, but there was never

### No Record of Louise Wilson.

conent was given to understand that If was in the asylum under the of Louise Wilson, but a careful exation of the records in the presence lawyers failed to find any such laponent told Miss Pollard that named Miss Hergwynn gave birth child in the asylum May 29, 1855, d she pointed out to the lawyers the me of this young woman in the books on Miss Follard said: "Oh, yes; that the name I went by when I was here, had so many names that it is hard for to remember them." Miss Pollard call-it "Burgoyne," though that was not way it was in the book. No other was born in the asylum on May case by a midwife that day. To the belief of the deponent this Miss Ber-wynn was not Miss Pollard, but a smallwoman. Probably more than 500 women on in the asylum since then. hergwynn's child died in June, and when hiss Pollard saw the entry of this death in the records she threw up her hands and left the room, as though overcome

ever, did not see any great signs of grief on Miss Pollard's part. No inquiry was ever received at the asylum from Miss Pollard as to the fate of any child of hers, and the first she knew of the death of this child of Miss Bergwynn's was last December, when she was at the asylum with her lawyers, Miss Pollard was not at the asylum again after this December visit, but they did have a call from one

of her lawyers, a Mr. Mallon. Mr. Carlisle objected to the depo going into the matter of Mr. Mallon's visit, as it was altogether irrelevant testimony, especially as the visit was not in the presence of either party to the

Mr. Stoll answered that if Judge Bradley would only read the question and answer he would allow its introduction. The judge took the deposition and after reading it over carefully sustained the objection so far as it referred to a conversation between Mr. Mallon and the sister, though it was allowed to go before the jury that the books were shown to Mr. Mallon and developed nothing ma-

It was also shown that Mr. Mallon made copies of records. Deponent, further on, stated that Miss Pollard claimed to have resented to the sisters four volumes o Washington Irving's work, and claimed to find in one of them a Christmas card she had left there nearly nine years before

#### The Famous Christmas Card.

This now famous Christmas card was attached as a part of the deposition and was handed around and carefully ex-amined by all of the members of the jury to see whether the edges were really broken as though it had not been stored was a gaily colored one, with blue silk fringe, of a style so popular a few years ago and now considered rather out of date. On it was a gaudy bunch of flowers, with beneath it the token, "With

loving Christmas Greetings."
The sister said that when she first saw the card, in December, 1893, the outsaw the card, in December, 1833, the out-side cover of the card was rolled; now it was flattened out. Since then it had remained in the book, which deponent had locked in the cupboard. The book had been in the cupboard during the nine years. They had been taken out a good was said by Sister Augustin or Sister Agnes about the Christmas card to Miss Pollard. The books could hardly be said o have been much used, as the inmates of the house were not, as a rule, of the class who read and appreciated Irving's ks. Deponent was sure that Dr. Mary set had never treated a patient in the funr; did not know any such physi-, and did not remember her ever having come even to visit a patient. On no occasion did a woman physician ever officiate at a childbirth in the asylum. She did not remember that there was ever atient who was known by one namnd received mail addressed in another

Patients at the asylum always remain util they are well and strong, and rarely save within sixteen days. This, she She did not remember that any Joseph in the chapel, but she did not recol-lect that there was ever one that had a defective eye, as Miss Pollard described it. deposition was taken had two good eyes. deposition was taken had two good eyes. Sister Augustin was also asked as to the aftar in the chapel to show that it was not at all as it had been described by Miss Pollard. Some discrepancies as to height and size were brought out, but they were not at all striking.

Mr. Carlisle read the deposition so far as it contained the cross-examination of Sister Augustin. She did not remember Sister Agnes Regina's saying that ther were three women in the asylum who were veiled. The deponent admitted that she was not present when the conversation took place that led to Miss Pollard's leaving the room in evident grief, and that this transpired prior to Mr. Carlisle's roing back to the rear room to inspect the

The depositions of Mrs. Leng Schmidt, a nurse, and Dr. W. C. De Conolly, the physician at the Norwood Foundling Asylum, were next read, which were about the same in substance as the preceding

# Prof. Brown's Testimony.

Orvin G. Brown, president of the Quinn Valley College, the son of Dr. W. K. Brown, president of the Wesleyan Col-lege, in Cincinnati, where Miss Pollard was a student, deposed that he first knew Pollard in the fall of 1883, when she came to Westeyan College, where he was then. Her board and tultion-\$300-was to be paid by a Mr. Rhodes, but all of it had not been paid. Mr. Brown was asked about conversations he had with Rhodes about Miss Pollard, and while Mr. Stoll was reading this part of the deposition Mr. Carlisle objected, on the ground that conversations between Brown and Rhodes were not material. Judge Bradley said he thought this testimony was very

"There are a great many novel things in this case, your Honor," said Mr. Stoll,
"Yes, there are," said Judge Bradley,

At Judge Bradley's suggestion, Mr. Stoll read the first objectionable question, relat-ing to a conversation between Brown and Rhodes, concerning the relations of Rhodes and Miss Pollard, Judge Wilson objected, and the question was ruled

Claimed Kin With All Big Men Miss Pollard, while at the college, had said, according to the deposition, that she was related to, or knew nearly all the prominent people in Kentucky. Once when she returned from a visit to some whether in Kentucky who was ill. Miss relative in Kentucky, who was ill, Miss Pollard had told her school fellows that so many prominent people called on her that she did not know what to do. She mentioned among those who called, Col-onel Breckinridge and Senator Blackburn, onel Breckinridge and Senator Blackburn, and there were so many people hamed that it became quite a joke among the girls, who used to calculate how much time Miss Pollard had to spare to her sister after having received all these people. Mr. Brown said there was always more or less kinship claimed by Miss Pollard with these prominent men, and out of this the girls nicknamed her "Madeline Vivian Bell Breckhridge Joe Blackburn Pollard." Mr. Brown found that he had entered Miss Pollard's name on his books as M. V. B. Pollard, in on his books as M. V. H. Pollard, in 1884, shortly after she met Colonel Breck-inridge. It was in June, 1884, (just subse-quently to the meeting of Colonel Breckin-ridge and the plaintiff, that Miss Pollard began claiming kinship with these promi-

What Khodes Looked Like, After recess, and before Mr. Stoll resumed the reading of Mr. Brown's depo-sition, Judge Bradley said that as to-morrow would be Good Friday the case

would be adjourned over from this after-

noon until Monday. One of the questions put to Mr. Brown was "What kind of looking man was Rhodes?"

"Oh, we don't care what he looked like," said Judge Wilson, as if about to object to this part of the testimony.

"We do," said Mr. Stoil testily, "we do." No objection was made.

Mr. Brown was questioned concernins the relations of Miss Poliard and Frofessor Jos. F. Obermeyer, of the college, and answered that they sustained the relations of pupil and teacher. He had never heard of anything between them, and only recently had seen Miss Poliard's letter to Wessie Brown, saying she was consumed with an undying love for the Professor.

Concerning the first visit of Colonel Breckinridge to the college, Mr. Brown said he remembered that he was severely criticised at the time for allowing Miss Pollard to go out alone with the

Mr. Guy Mallon, who represented Miss Pollard at the deposition, said at this

point:
"I want it to be stated that the witness answered this question holding a book (a diary) before him." Mr. Brown sald Miss Pollard was a

popular girl at school.

Bills for Miss Pollard's board and tuition had not been paid, and when she left the institute to go to Lexington she was not asked to come back for that

#### The Bogus Telegram Denied.

Mr. Brown testified that he was abso lutely certain Miss Pollard had received no telegram summoning her home on August 3, 1884, for he was in charge of the college at the time and Miss Pollard would have come to him for per-mission. (Miss Pollard testified that Col. Breckinridge had sent a bogus telegram to her, signed with her mother's name, summoning her home on the date named, in order that she might go to Lexington

with him).

Mr. Brown said Miss Pollard was a girl perfectly able to take care of her-self with men, and to resist improper advances she was taught how to conduct

berself in this way at the college.

Judge Wilson objected to a question similar to the one answered by Mr. Brown, as to Miss Pollard's experience and ability to protect herself with men. "On what ground?" asked Judge Brad-

ley, smiling, "expert testimony?"
"Yes, sir," said Judge Wilson,

#### Judge Bradley ruled out the question. Miss Pollard's Age.

Dr. Hugh B. Williams, a physician who had lived in Bridgeport, Ky., deposed that he attended Mrs. Pollard, the mother of Madeline, at the birth of a daughter in October or November, 1865. Mrs. Pollard then had two daughters. One was called 'Mattle," who was then a "little toddling could not say whether Madeline Pollard

could not say whether Madeline Pollard was that little girl-it was more than twenty years since he had seen her. The child bern to Mrs. Pollard in 1865 was called Rosalind.

The purpose of this deposition was to prove that the "little tot Mattie" was Madeline Pollard, and that she was twenty-one or twenty-two years old, instead of seventeen when she met Collonel Breek.

Inridge in 1884.

The next deposition offered was that of Dr. J. Owen Robinson, of Bridgeport, Ky., a physician who had practiced in Bridgeport, Ky., for the past six years. He said he knew Madeline Pollard, a niece of Mrs. Stout, who was "not a beau tiful girl, but who was attractive for her intellectual attainments." Owen Robinson is the young man who

about sixteen or seventeen years old in 1850. A question as to her ability to resist advances was objected to on the ground that it was "expert" testimony, and the rest of Mr. Robinson's deposition tion taken.

after 3 o'clock the court ad journed until Saturday.

#### ----PROF. WILSON IN TEXAS,

#### Very Much Emaciated but is Now Thoroughly Convalescent.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 22. Congressman W. L. Wilson arrived here to-day from Mexico. He left Guadalajara last Monday morning in his private car and traveled by easy stages to this city, reaching here this afternoon at 2 city, reaching here this afternoon at 2 o'clock. He was met in his car immediately after his arrival by the Southern Associated Press correspondent. Mr. Wilson is very much emaciated, and it was only with great effort on his part and assisted by other members of the party, that he was able to reach the carriage in waiting to convey him to his hotel. He stated to the correspondent that he in waiting to convey him to his hotel. He stated to the correspondent that he was very weak and tired, although he had stood the fatigue of the journey much better than be had expected. He asked to be excused from being interviewed on the situation in Congress as regards his tariff bill or any other subject. His face is coloriess, and he speaks in an almost inaudible tone. He stated that he would remain in San Autonio and other Texas towns until thoroughly and other Texas towns until thoroughly recovered from his illness. He is accompanied by Congressman John Tarsney, his son, Wm. H. Wilson, and Dr. John C. Underwood, of the City of Mexico. Congressman Wilson went to his room soon after arriving at the hotel, and Dr.

Underwood instructed that no one should be permitted to call upon him to-day. When asked as to the condition of his patient, Dr. Underwood replied:

Mr. Wilson has stood the trip much better than I expected. He has had a severe attack of typhoid fever, but is now thoroughly convalescent, and if he is prudent he will recover rapidly has a troublesome cough, which will, I think, soon be made to disappear."
"All that Mr. Wilson needs is plenty of good food and care, and he will recover

rapidly." Congressman Tarsney and wife will leave for home to-morrow.

# Will Not Aid Prendergast.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 22.-Judges Jenkins, Wood, Bunn, and Seaman, constitut-ing the United States Circuit Court, re-fused this morning to interfere in the case of Patrick Eugene Prendergast, sen tenced to hang to-morrow for the murder of Mayor Carter H. Harrison. They decided they had no jurisdiction in the mat The arguments of Prendergast's attorneys would hold good in support of a legal error, they said, but were of no avail in a petition for habeas corpus.

# Dixon Knocked Down.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The fatal "chance" blow that has caused the downfall of many a champion of the puglistic arena, got in its work to-night on George Dixon, and the game little colored champion felt for the first time in his life the sensation of being knocked down and practically put out.

# The Imperial Decree Revived.

(Copyright, 1894, by United Press.) (Copyright, 1884, by United Press.)
R10, March 17, via MONTEVIDEO,
March 22.—President Peixoth has revived
the imperial decree of 1838 and 1851.
These decrees authorize the execution,
without formal trial, of all persons who
have taken up arms against the Government, as well as those who have aided
or abetted, directly or indirectly, the
cause of an insurrection.

# simulation of United States coins by coins of the same weight of metal and fineness is made criminal by the statutes of the United States or of other countries, and, if not, to report a bill to prevent and punish such simulation. His attention, he said, had been called to possible defects in the laws to sureth counterfeiting. WANTED TO MAKE REED VOTE

But the Speaker pro tem. Refused to Entertain Mr. Livingston's Motion.

# FIGHT OVER THE O'NEILL-JOY CASE.

No Quorum Yet-Mr. Sherman Offers Resolution in Reference to the Punishment of Counterfeiters.

fects in the laws to punish counterfeiting, and as to whether those laws applied to the case of coins of equal weight and fineness. His own opinion was, from a hasty examination of the statutes, that they covered the case, but he wished to have a report from the Judiciary Committee. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a press dispatch speaking of the counterfeiting of silver dollars on a large scale in Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked Mr. Sherman whether he had any other evidence of the fact except the newspaper state-WASHINGTON, March 22,-The House of the fact except the newspaper statespent five hours to-day in unavailing efforts to secure the vote of a quorum upon the motion to take up the O'Neill-Mr. Sherman said he had not, but that oy contested election case. Near the ose of the session Mr. Livingston (Dem., a.) renewed the offort he made while he had seen similar statements in other papers. It was a well-known fact, he added, that in France, Great Britain, and Blibustering was in progress over the Bland seigniorage bill to enforce the rule requiring members is vote, but the chair-Germany the same thing was being don-with their minor coins. Their laws punished it as counterfeiting, and it was counterfeiting and should be so punished. requiring members is vote, but the chalrman, Mr. Balley (Demt., Texas), declined to entertain a motion for that purpose. The House refused to adjourn over Good Friday, and the costest on the election case will be resumed to-morrow.

At the opening of the session ten or a dozen leaves of absence, on account of sickness or important business were He repeated his opinion that the existing statutes sufficiently covered the case, but there were points which had not been contemplated when the laws were passed in 1866, when the present disparity between the value of silver and that of coin was

sickness or important business, were Mr. Brown (Dem., Ind.), chairman, reported from the Committee on Elections its report upon the centest of English vs. Hilborn from the Third California district, recommending the seating of Mr.
English (Dem.). Mr. Waugh (Rep., Ind.)
presented the views of the minority, and
it was ordered to be printed and placed

n the Calendar. On motion of Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn. a House bill was passed extending the time in which the St. Louis and Birming-ham Railroad Company may build a bridge over the Tennessee river at Clif-

#### ton, Tenn. The Fight for a Quorum

Then came the tag of war. Mr. Patterson called up the O'Neill-Joy contested dection case from the Eleventh district of Missouri, to which Mr. Waugh raised of Missouri, to which Mr. Waugh raised the contest of the con the question of consideration. On division of the House the core to reconsider the resolution was ayes, 100; noes, 1.

resolution was ayes, 100; noes, 1.
"No quorum," said Mr. Waugh, and the call of the yeas and nays was ordered. No quorum. On a call of the House more than a quorum answered, Second vote. No quorum Motion to adjourn. Yeas and nays ordered. Republicans refrain from voting. Motion to adjourn defeated Third vote on the resolution. No quorum. In this stare of the range Mr. Van Voorble. this stage of the game Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, sought to move the House to adjourn over Good Friday, but this was defeated-year, 3; nays, 113, and on a vote by year and mays the vote was

and before the result had been announced, Mr. Livingston (Ga.) appeared before the Speaker's desk in the central aisle with the manual digest in his hand. Mr. Reed had taken a scat temporarily on the Democratic side, and was immediately on the left of Mr. Livingston. Addressing the

Chair, the latter said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a point of order, that under rule 8, unless a member is excused or necessarily pre-vented or personally interested, he must vote. I make the point of order that the gentleman from Maine (Reed) was present, and failed to vors."

# Couldn't Force Reed to Vote.

The Speaker pro tem., Mr. Bailey (Tex.), said: "There is no rule of the House which requires him to vote and prescribes which requires him to vote and prescribes a way of foreing him to do it."

Mr. Livingsten: "I make the point of order that it is his duty to vote, and I ask that he be brought before the bar of the House to state his reasons for not

The Speaker pro tem.: The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. Livingston: Then I rise to a privileged question.

Speaker pro tem .: The gentleman

the dignity of the House is involved, it is a question of the highest privilege. I make the point, sir, that the dignity of his House is at stake, and badly and eriously involved, from the fact that hese gentlemen sliting on this floor are voting. I therefore ask that they be sught to the bar of the House and made

state that the dignity of the House is in the keeping of the House, and that the House has not prescribed any rule other

Mr. Reed: And it is not a very large

# Mr. Livingston Persists,

Mr. Livingston: Then I desire to say that this rule stands on the same footing as the rule with reference to disorder on the floor of the House. If the gen-tleman from Maine (Reed) was out of order on the floor of the House, and the Chair should order him to sit down, and he should fail to do it, there is no rule of the House by which you could make him sit down; and yet you know you would do it, and it is often done and al-There is no necessity for any further rule to make a man vote that you have already in this code of rules adopted by the House. The language the rules is that unless a member is ex-cused, or unless he is necessarily prevented, or unless he is personally inter-ested, he shall vote. Now, Mr. Speaker you do not want any other rule to enforce that rule. If you did, then it would be one rule after another, and we could never get to the end of it.

The Speaker pro tem.: In the present instance the House has adopted rule prescribing the manner of conducting its business. Those rules are as binding upo the Chair as they are upon the other members of the House. The Chair is merely the organ of the House to execute Harris. and enforce the rules which the House has adopted. Now, if the House has adopted a rule which prescribes that a member must vote when his name is called, and the member refuses to do it, the Chair has no power to compel the member.

#### A Tilt With the Speaker Pro Tom. Mr. Llvingston: But, Mr. Chairman, have made a motion that he be brought to the bar of the House.

The Speaker pro tem.: And the Chair ruled that motion not in order. Mr. Livingston: I would like to know what it will take to put a man in order here. (Laughter.) The Speaker pro tem.: The Chair refer-

gentleman from Georgia to the rules Mr. Livingston: I have the rules. Speaker pro tem.: Then the Chair would suggest that the gentleman study them until he understands them.

Mr. Livingston: I might say, with all due propriety, that the gentleman in the chair might take a lesson from the same The routine was again taken up and continued till 3:25, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

# COUNTERFEITING LAWS.

Mr. Sherman's Remarkable Resolution. Mahone's Lot Accepted, WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Sher-man offered a resolution in the Senate to-day instructing the Judiciary Commit-tee to examine and report whether the

not believe there was anything in it.
"Still." he added, in a tone of pleasantry, "we are very anxious West of the Missouri river to increase the circulating medium. Cullom, who suggested to Senator Cock-rell, with a laugh, "If they can't get free coinage in one way they will get it in another." Mr. Stewart said that when silver coin

Mr. Stewart said that when saver com-age was suspended in India it was pre-dicted that there would be a very large amount of silver coins issued on private account; and undoubtedly the thing would account; and undoubtedly the thing would go on until it effectually destroyed sil-ver. He thought that an international law to suppress the evil would be neces-sary, but the matter was so important that be thought the resolution should go over until there was more time to consider it. Objection being made, the resolution went over for the present. The Mahone Lot Accepted.

fects in the laws to punish counterfeiting.

not contemplated.

Mr. Hoar spoke of the resolution as

being, "A remarkable commentary on

recent legislation, with a little comic ele-ment in it"-that measures were neces-

sary to make it a crime for people to coin money of full weight and fineness,

still it might be necessary, and he would not object to the resolution. Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) did not be-lieve it possible that the simulation of

Government coins by private individuals was not provided against by law; but, if

there was any doubt about it, a statute to cover the case should be immediately passed. So far as the rumor of issuing silver dollars in Omana was concerned, be did

The bill to secure a site for the Gov-ernment printing office was then taken up, and gave rise to the usual discus-sion as to the advantages or disadvantages

of the various pieces of property pro-posed to be acquired.

The retention of the present building with an extension of the lot on which it stands and the erection of a new wing thereon was the plan advocated by the chairman of the Committee on Publisher and Committee on Publisher and Proceeds and by the Committee of Committee on Publisher and P Buildings and Grounds, and by the Committee on Frinting-Vest and Gorman. mittee on Frinting-Vest and Gorman.
The question was first taken on an amendment, offered by Mr. Quay, for the acquisition of the Mahone lot (adjoining the tract owned by ex-Senator Mahone). The amendment was agreed to-yeas, 2; mays, 22.

A motion to reconsider this vote was made by Mr. Harris, and the motion went over without section.

#### up as the unfinished business, but was That Russian Thistle Bill.

Hangbrough's (Rep. N. D.), bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extermination and destruction of the noxious plant weed known as the Russian thistle, Russian cactus, in all States or Territories where found, was then taken up.

where found, was then taken up.

Mr. George, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, from which the bill was reported, made an argument in opposition to it. He spoke of it as a most extraordinary bill, unprecedented in the legislation of the country, and as a step in the direction of paternalism longer than any step yet taken, He had heretofore supposed that noxious weeds were to be subdued by the individual farmers, and, if they could not do it, they might apply to their country or State to add them. But Congress had never undertaken to deal with such a pest.

Mr. Harris protested against the bill. He said he was old-fashioned enough in his habits and ideas to believe that the taxing power of Congress was only given

his habits and ideas to believe that the taxing power of Congress was only given for a single purpose, and that was to raise revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the Federal Government. Congress had no more power to levy a tax and appropriate money for such a purpose as this bill processed than it had to appropriate. this bill proposed than it had to appro-priate money to build a shanty for John Doe or Sam Smith. The precedent which would be set by the bill would be more noxious than the weed. There were a great many noxious weeds in the country— the cocoa grass, the Johnson grass, and the crab grass, which were exceedingly injurious in the cotton fields of the South He gave notice of an amendment to apply one-half of the appropriation to the ex-termination of the crab grass in the cotton patches of the South, which, he said would contribute more to the gen-eral interest than the extermination of the Russian thistle would.

#### Mr. Dolph's Comparison Mr. Dolph thought there was very little

lifference in the appropriation for levees along the Mississippi river to protect farming lands, and the appropriation of money to exterminate thistles. "I think the one just as unconstitu tional and absurd as the other," said Mr.

Harris.
"I hope the senator will stick to that idea," Mr. Dolph suggested.
"He has stuck to it all his life up to this time," Mr. Harris put in, "and you may rely on the future."
Mr. Call advocated the bill, and argued both the senatoric wilkle constitution. that it was entirely within constitutional

cedents. The bill went over without After a short executive session the Senate, at 4:05, adjourned till Monday

# SO REST AT BUDA PESTH.

#### The Remains of Louis Kossuth will not Pass Over Australian Soil. TURIN. March 22.-The family

Louis Kossuth have expressed their desire that the body of the Hungarian patriot shall be removed to Buda Pesth Friday, and that the funeral shall take place in the Hungarian Capital Tuesday next. It is understood that the body will be taken to Hungary by way of Venice, in order to avoid its passage over Austrian

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held last evening to arrange for the reception of the body of Kossuth. It was resolved that in addition to defraying the burial expenses, the council would also provide the funds necessary to the erection of a monument to the dead soldier's memory.

All Hungary is in mourning for Kossuth and preparations are making to the end that all parts of the country shall be represented at his funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The

following resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar in the Senate to-day, and was

Hoar in the Senate to-day, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has heard with deep regret of the death of Louis Kossuth, the illustrious patroit and lover of liberty, formerly the stuest of the American people.

Resolved, That the Vice President he

Resolved. That the Vice-President be requested to communicate the respectful condolences of the Senate to the family of the deceased.

#### COXET'S COMMONWEAL.

The General Promulgates Order No. 1 on the Subject. MASSILLON, O., March 22.-General Coxey's Order No. 1 was promulgated to-

The first camp of the Commonweal will be struck Saturday, March 24th, on the range of the Massillon Gun Club. All groups are ordered to report to Marshal Browne at headquarters tent. All officers will refrain from the use of titles used by snobcracy, such as "General," "Col-onel," etc. This is a civic demonstration, the order continues, and we are all citizens, and the necessary authority should not cause any of us to feel big over our titles. We have sufficient food promised us, and hunger is not to be feared as much as a State militia regiment of bankers' clerks and other scions of dudedom. Your daughters are in no danger, and your silver and gold is as dross to those who believe in legal tender money of paper. A meeting will be held Satur-day at 1 P. M., and while the speaking going on those who wish to contribute to cur commissary wagons can do so.

Gov. McKinley Thinks it is Harmiess. COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 22 Gover-nor McKinley gave out the following ifficial statement of his attitude toward he Coxey army that is to march from

dassillon next Sunday:
"I cannot but believe that the stories aggerated. From all the information I have toceived, I believe there will not be any such number of people assembled which the assembly proposes to pass on its way to Washington. With all the notoriety that has been given to the movethis State through which the march will

the local authorities will be alert to their duty. It will be a matter of deep regret if any disturbance were to result to if any disturbance were to result to public order from this movement. I can realize that, however, peaceful and lawful the purpose of the movement may be, the fact that a large body of unorganized men assembled to make a long march on foot, relying upon supplies from the country through which they travel, is well established to creek alarm, vet I uthorities, city and county, in Ohio, will to be broken, out will be prompt to punish any unlawfull acts which may occur. Should any emergency arise and The Governor quotes the provisions of aw applicable to the case, and says of the local authorities are unable to preserve order, the entire power of the

State, civil and military, will be called into use. He concludes thus: There is nothing for the Governor to which he hopes may not occur, but if it does he will be prompt to act."

#### ROSEBERY TO WED PRINCESS MAUD A Revival of the Old Rumor Which Cannot

he Corroborated.

NEW YORK, March E.—A special cable to the Sun from London says: It is searned from an authoritative quarter that the Queen and the Prince of Wales have diven their consent to the marriage of Rosebery with Princess Maud, of Wales, and the official announcement may be expected any day. This was the business which caused Rosebery's urgent summons to the Queen's presence on the Saturday softer the announcement of Gladstone's seitrement and the mysterious hobnobing of the Minister on the Sunday following. be Corroborated.

my of the Minister on the Sunday for wing.

How the Radicals will relish the leadship of the Prince of Wale's son-in-law, ho, presumably, will be practically underourt influences, remains to be seen.

LONDON, March 22.—The rumor of and Rosebery's approaching marriage the Princess Maud, of Walea, has been exived with considerable positiveness in the last two days. It has been discussed the effiles, but as yet the newspapers are refrained from handars. It. The ruour cannot be corroborated, and the genal opinion is that it is without foundaon in fact.

Princess Maud, or "Harry," as she is often called at home, was said, awhile ago, to be growing prettier every day and more like her royal mother. She is a very bright, lively sirt, and full of fun. There was a report as long as four years ago, that she would probably marry Viscount Chelsea, the oldest son of Earl and Countess Cadogan, who gave £175,000 for the Culford Hall estate, which comprises 10,000 acres in Suffolk. There was nothing in the rumor, however. For about a year past it has been the gossip in fashionable London that Lord Rosebery was likely to wed the Princess.

Princess Maud is twenty-four years old, and is next to the youngest of the six children who have been born to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The youngest was a son, who died the day after his birth, in 1871.

# SALE OF A RAILROAD.

Line from Abingdon to Damasens Knocked Onkat 538,008-11 Cost \$190,000, BRISTOL, TENN., March 22.-The Abingdon and Damascus railroad was sold at public auction yesterday to satisfy a deat. Mr. Fortune, the con-tractor, bid it is at \$38,000. The road, which runs from Abingdon to Damascus, a distance of fifteen miles, has about \$100,000 and is yet unfinished,

ANOTHER BOME IN CHURCH.

Iwenty Persons Injured by an Explosion, Three of Whom will Die. PARIS, March 22.-A dispatch from Grenoble says a bomb exploded yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Gallien, near Grenoble.

The explosion injured twenty persons,

# Mrs. Jasper Moore Kills Herself.

BALTIMORE. MD., March 22.—A special to the News from Clarksburg, W. Va., to-day, says: Mrs. Jasper G. Moore, wife of Clerk Moore, of the United States Court for West Virginia, and one of the best known ladies of the entire State, committed suicide here this morning by shooting herself. No cause for the act is known.

#### A Church Unroofed. WAYNE, W. VA., March 21.-Special.

On the evening of the 20th instant, about through our town, unroofing the Metho-dist Episcopal church, South, building completely. There was no other damage done to the property. No one was in-jured.

# ONLY TO HORSE-WHIP HIM

THE MOTHER OF MISS BUGO DID NOT INTEND TO KILL WATTS.

The Accused Bailed for Her Appearance... A

# Prize-Fight at Newport News\_Five For. age Barus Destroyed by Fire.

NORFOLK, VA., March 22-Special .-

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo were taken before Justice Hawks, of Norfolk county, today, and a preliminary trial was held. Captain, J. W. Haffer, of Portsmouth, appeared for the prisoners. Mr. Hugo was discharged, and Mrs. Hugo bailed for her appearance before the grand jury to the sum of \$2,000. It was in evidence that Mrs. Hugo went

to the store for the purpose of horsewhipping Watts, who was the son of Captain James Watts, a Norfolk county farmer. After seeing the man she be-came enraged and killed him. She fired three shots. Two took effect, one in the head and the other in the back, passing through the heart. Mrs. Hugo says her daughter, who was a beautiful and attractive child, is a wreck. She will lose her sight and possibly her life.

# Mrs. Hugo's Trial.

At the trial Mrs. Hugo was compos except when reference was made to her daughter. She is a woman of strong character, and when she had killed Watts she turned to the young man in the store and said: "You see what a man gets who ruins any one's daughter."

Now that the excitement has passed Mrs. Hugo is bowed down with grief, and has the sympathy of the entire commu-

A Bare Knuckle Fight.

A prize-fight with bare knuckles took place to-night at Newport News, in an open field, between Eddie Hogan, light weight champion of Philadelphia, and George Smith, light weight champion of Baltimore, for a purse of \$259 a side. Four rounds were fought, and Hogan was declared the winner.

A fire this afternoon destroyed five valuable forage barns on the farm of Mr. John Wallace, at Wallaceton, Va. Several head of horses and farm implements in the buildings were saved.

DEATH OF MR. BAY DAYIS.

Sale of an Essex Farm\_A Stafford County Wedding.

FRE ERICKSBURG, VA., March 22.
Special.—Mr. Roy Davis died yesterday
at his home in Stafford county, aged
seventy years. He was a prominent

Citizer.

Thomas L. Coates, of Essex county, has sold his farm, "Glen Cairn," to J. H. Broaddus, of Brooklyp.

Mr. John Curtis and Miss Carrie Moxbey, both of Stafford county, were married yesterday, Rev. D. J. Shopoff of

# BOTH MEN AND CAPITAL Coming into the South from the North, it

PALTIMORE, March 22 .- The Manufacturers' Record, in reviewing the business interests of the South for the week, says: Interests of the South for the week, says:
Reports from all parts of the South indicate general business outlook is promising, though the volume of trade does not yet show any very large increase. But if judged by the southward trend of capital and immigration, and by the evident increase in the organization of new enterprises, the South is entering upon the most solidly prosperous era of its history.

The immigration movement especially is one of the most noticeable signs of the times, and throughout the North and West the desire to move South seems to be assuming proportions of national im-

Special reports from New England show more disposition than ever before to invest in southern cotton milis, and a manufacturer of that section tells the Manufacturers Record that a number of large mills will be built in the South by New England people. Special reports from New 1

New Enterprises Reported.

New Enterprises Reported.

Among the more important industrial enterprises reported for the week are a company capitalized at \$6,00,000, to build a town and develop shipping facilities on Patuxent River. Md.; a \$100,000 company organized to ship barytes from Blacksburg. S. C., to Baltimore, where a large manufacturing plant will be established; a \$200,000 company to establish an artificial ice plant in Baltimore in connection with a successful skating rink project. a lumber mill and a shoe factory in Maryland; a \$500,000 tobacco company, a shoe factory, and a canning factory in Virginia; a \$500,000 natural gas company and a tannery in West Virginia; and a \$2,000,000 cotton mill company, a \$50,000 oil mill, a compress and several cotton gins in Texas; an electric power plant, saw-mill, quarry, and canning factory in Georgia, etc.

Manufacturiers Satistics.

The Manufacturers' Record has compiled from the census bulletin just issued the statistics of manufactures of the South in 1850 as compared with 1850, which shows an increase in canital from \$357, 244,566 in 1880 to \$650,008,817 in 1890, and an increase in the value of product from \$457,464,777 in 1880 to \$917,359,045 in 1890. The number of hands increased from 36,47 to 588,528, and the amount of their wages from \$76,917,471 to \$222,118,565. Adding to the value of mining products, and the total for the South in 1890 was \$340,000,000, or more than two-and-one-half times as much as the average value of the South's cotton crops.

Mr French Smoot, of A exandria, Brings Proceedings Against H. C. Elliott. CHICAGO, ILL., March 22.-Special .-

Two damage suits were filed in the courts to-day which are somewhat of a sensa-tional character. One was filed by French Smoot, a wealthy lumber dealer of Alex-andria, Va., against Henry C. Elliott, of this city, for allenating his wife's affec-tions, and the other is fied by Elliott against Smoot for defamation of charac-ter.

Some three years ago Smoot married a young lady of this city and took hee to his Virginia home. She made several long visits to Chicago, and on her return from one of last year her husband found a letter from Elilott to his wife. She got mad, came to Chicago, and has remained here ever since. Smoot at once began proceedings for a divorce at his home. Smoot is here with his attorney, Judge J. K. M. Norton, of Virginia.

# Steamer Olive Sunk.

BROWLEY, La., March 22.—During the storm Monday night, which was the worst known here for years, the steamer Olive, running between Mermentau, on the Southern Pacific and Grand Chenire, sank in Lake Arthur. No lives were lost. WEATHER FORECAST,

WEATHER FORECAST,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—For
Virginia: Fair during the day, with probable thunder showers in the afternoon,
fair Saturday, and probably Sunday,
slightly cooler, variable winds, becoming
westerly.
For North Carolina and South Carolina:
Fair during the day, with probable thunder showers in the afternoon, winds becoming northwest, fair Saturday and
Sunday.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER

The following is the range of the the mometer at The Times office yesterds 9 A. M., 72; 12 M., 74; 3 P. M., 40; P. M., 81; 9 P. M., 76; midnight, Vaverage, 79.