New-York Tribune.

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SHOT THE MAN HE HATED.

A FRENZIED LITIGANT'S DEED

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER'S LAW OFFICE THE SCENE OF THE AFFRAY.

W. M. COPLAND FIRES TWO BULLETS INTO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, WILLIAM BRUNING, AND ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDS ALSO HIS OWN LAWYER – MR. MILLER'S NARROW ESCAPE – COPLAND'S RECITAL OF HIS ALLEGED WRONGS.

Indianapolis, April 17.—Ex-Attorney-General Miller's law office in this city, over which appears the sign "Miller, Winter & Elam, Attorneys," was the scene at about noon to-day of a sensational shooting affray, in which Addison C. Harris, a prominent lawyer of this city, and William H. Bruning, of New-York, were wounded, while Mr. Miller narrowly escaped injury. The cause of the shooting, it is said, was a feud between W. M. Copland, of Madison, Ind., and William Bruning, his brother-in-law, which began in 1885, when Copland began paying court to Mr. Bruning's sister.

The Bruning family were opposed to the marriage of their daughter to Copland, but in 1885, while the latter was a member of the Legislature, he and the young woman arranged to marry against the will of the parents. Miss Bruning went West, but the family prevailed upon her to return home, later giving a reluctant consent to the marriage. Copland and his wife took up their abode with the latter's parents, where they lived until the parents died. Between the husband and brother there was, however, a bitter hatred; and when the elder Bruning died Mrs. Copland brought suit to set aside the will. There followed, a short time afterward, another suit against Bruning by Mrs. Copland to set aside a conveyance of property alleged to have been made by her to her brother under threats to take Copland's life if she refused. Those suits were filed in Madison, but, as Bruning is now living in New-York, they were removed to the Federal Court on petition of the defendant. Depositions in the case were to be taken in Indianapolis to-day. As court adjourned at noon, Copland approached Mr. Harris, his lawyer, and said that he understood that the depositions would not be taken, as the parties were not ready. Harris suggested that they go over to the office of Miller, Winter & Elam and see about it, that firm having been employed by Bruning.

COPLAND OPENS FIRE ON BRUNING.

As they entered the office, Harris recognized Bruning and advanced to shake hands with him. At the same moment Copland saw Bruning and instantly drew a revolver and began firing at him. Bruning arose as the first shot was fired, and evidently attempted to defend himself, but Copland followed up his fire with two more shots before any one could interfere.

It was found a moment later that two shots had taken effect in Bruning's person, one breaking his jaw and the other lodging in his arm. As the third shot was fired, Mr. Harris seized Copland, and attempted to hold his arm. Just at this instant another shot was fired and Mr. Harris's arm fell by his side, one of the bones being broken by the bullet. Ex-Attorney-General Miller, who had been in the private room, rushed out and attempted to hold Copland, but the latter struggled desperately and, throwing the ex-Attorney-General from him, followed Bruning into the front room of the office, firing as he went.

Police Superintendent Powell, who was passing in the street, heard the firing, and entered the room. With the assistance of five other men, he threw Copland to the floor and placed him under arrest. Bruning ran at once to a doctor's office. In the struggle Copland received a severe cut upon the head. When Messrs. Miller and Winter emerged from the struggle, both were covered with blood from the wounds on Copland's head.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN'S STORY.

When seen at the police station Copland was greatly excited, and expressed regret that his attorney, Mr. Harris, had been hurt. Asked regarding the cause of the trouble, he said:

"On September 23, 1885, I married Bruning's sister. Before our marriage she was on a visit to relatives at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Bruning, on learning that I was to marry his sister, went to Iowa and forced her to deed a piece of property in Evansville. He told her that if she refused to sign the deed to the property before she married me, she would be a widow in a very few days after we were married. With his hands held up, he swore he would make her a widow. She asked him if he intended to kill me. He said he did, unless she made the deed; so she made it. I knew nothing about the 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 is eighty-four years of age, almost blind, deaf, and entirely incompetent, make a will disinheriting my wife. Five days after the funeral of my mother-in-law, Bruning had his father enter into a dissolution of partnership of the firm of J. H. Bruning & Son. He also had his father make a deed giving him all the partnership interest. Everything was kept from my wife.

"I called Mr. Harris and waited until he came from the courtroom. He took me across the street to the office of some one. I know we went up a stairway and walked into a room. All I remember is that I saw that villain seated in a corner. I did not know he was in town and had no idea of meeting him. He seemed to rise right up before me. I do not remember what was done or who was in the room. I could see no one except him. I know a lot of men pushed me into a corner and hurt me. The amount involved in the cases is about $50,000 in real estate, and from $75,000 to $100,000 in the partnership matters."

Copland was a member of the Legislature in 1883 and 1885, and has an extensive acquaintance in this city. A springback dirk knife, with an eight-inch blade, was taken from his pocket at the jail. The revolver is of large calibre and of the hammerless pattern. It was stained with blood. Only one of the six chambers was filed.

INSPECTING AN ORDNANCE PLANT.

Bethlehem, Penn., April 17 (Special).—The large ordnance plant of the Bethlehem Iron Company was to-day visited by the following New-Yorkers interested in shipping, who witnessed the manufacture of gun and armor forgings: Andrew Fletcher, Stephenson Taylor, W. D. Dickey, Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, of the United States Navy; Horace Lee, George D. Weed, Warren Hill, N. F. Palmer, T. F. Roland, Colonel R. A. Stephens, C. B. Orcutt, Douglass G. Moore, M. F. Moore, George Q. Palmer, F. F. Palmer, Walter Johnson, A. C. Stebbins and Colonel Charles McK. Leoser.

DAMAGES AGAINST A TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Newburg, April 17 (Special).—What is believed to be the first case of the kind has just been decided in Judge Brown's court before a jury. It was that of George W. Hawkins, a Middlehope nurseryman, against the Hudson River Telephone Company. The company was charged by the plaintiff with destroying a half-dozen fine spruce trees in front of his place by cutting off branches and otherwise disfiguring them while stringing their wires along the road. No consent had been given by the plaintiff. Mr. Hawkins sued for $100 for each tree—$600 in all. After the Court had charged quite strongly in his favor, the jury gave him a verdict for $500. After Judge Brown had denied a motion for a new trial and granted a stay of thirty days, counsel for the plaintiff startled the defendant by offering a motion to triple the judgment under provisions of the Code, and the Court startled them more by granting it, thus making the judgment to go on the county records for $1,500. The case will go to the Court of Appeals, without a doubt, and if affirmed, there will be no end of suits against telephone companies.

JESSE SELIGMAN ILL IN TOPEKA.

Topeka, Kan., April 17.—Jesse Seligman, the New-York banker, is ill in this city, and his private car has been sidetracked here. He was seriously ill when the train arrived here late last night, but was reported better to-day. Mr. Seligman is on his way to California, and is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

DESPITE A WIFE'S ENTREATY.

HENRY ROEPER DISREGARDS HER PLEADINGS AND KILLS HIMSELF.

HID SHOOTS HIMSELF DEAD, HIS WIFE ON HER KNEES BEGGING HIM NOT TO TAKE HIS LIFE—DRINK THE CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE.

Henry Roeper, a German, fifty-two years old, who had kept a small store at No. 392 Broome-st. for the last ten or fifteen years, committed suicide last night, after a week's hard drinking, by shooting himself in the forehead with a revolver. His wife's attempt to prevent him pulling the trigger was useless, and the poor woman was compelled to witness her husband's self-destruction.

At the store kept by Roeper and his wife cigars, candy and stationery were sold. The Ropers rented the store, as well as the whole dwelling, but only occupied a small front bedroom over the store. The remainder of the building they sublet. The couple had been married twenty-five years, but had no children. Their sole relative near at hand is Roeper's brother Ferdinand, who makes cigars in the rear of the store. Roeper and his wife would have lived happily had it not been for the fact that he was in the habit of going on periodical debauches. He began drinking over a week ago, and kept it up steadily in spite of his wife's entreaties.

Last evening, after having been out drinking most of the time, Roeper came home, and he and his wife went up to their bedroom. There the wife again continued her remonstrances until Roeper became impatient and said: "Now I'll end it."

He pulled out a 32-calibre revolver and pointed it at his forehead. His wife struggled with him and begged him not to take his own life. She went down on her knees to him, but it was of no use. He pulled the trigger and fell forward at the first shot. The wife screamed and some of the neighbors called in Policeman Feeney, of the Mulberry-st. station, who at once summoned an ambulance. Dr. Mean was also called in from next door, but he was too late, for the man expired before anything could be done for him.

The suicide was a member of Paradise Lodge of Odd Fellows. His brother, Ferdinand, is also on a "spree." He was in Brooklyn at the time Roeper took his life. An inspection of the room in which the couple lived showed that the only striking feature in it was a cheap dime novel, which was lying on the table and bore the title "The Fastest Boy in New-York."

A NAVAL ATTACHE FATALLY HURT.

DON MONSILLA, OF THE ARGENTINE LEGATION, THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

Washington, April 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Don Rafael Garcia Monsilla, naval attaché of the Argentine Legation, was thrown from his horse while riding in the Soldiers' Home Park, this morning, in company with Señor Estanisloo M. Zeballos, son of the Argentine Minister. He was immediately carried to his home and medical assistance summoned. An examination showed a fracture of the skull. He died to-night at 7:45 o'clock.

HE TRIED TO MURDER HIS WIFE.

THE HUSBAND, FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHASES HER ABOUT THE HOUSE AT THE POINT OF A REVOLVER, SHOOTING HER TWICE.

A temporary reign of terror was created yesterday afternoon at No. 414 Fifth-st., Brooklyn, by the efforts of John McEntegart to kill his wife. He chased her about the house at the point of a pistol, and fired three shots, two of which took effect in her, causing slight injuries, and the other passed through his own hand. The other occupants of the house fled in dismay, and would not return until they found that the would-be murderer was safely in custody.

McEntegart is a Scotchman, thirty-six years old, and was formerly superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He acquired the habit of drinking heavily, and lost his place. He and his wife lived until three months at No. 66 Fleet Place. About that time he stabbed her in the head, and was arrested and bound over to keep the peace. Mrs. McEntegart found that she could not live with her husband by reason of his dissolute habits and ungoverned temper. She left her husband, and supported herself and her children by dressmaking.

Yesterday the man hung about the house until he saw his wife going home, and followed her into the front basement of the house. He wanted to get some papers she had in a desk. His wife told him to get them and then leave the house. A quarrel followed, and when McEntegart opened the desk he pulled out a revolver from a pigeon-hole. Suddenly turning upon his wife, he fired a point-blank shot. It wounded her in the neck and she ran into the back yard crying "murder." Her husband pursued her and fired a second time, causing a scalp wound. In shooting the third time McEntegart missed his wife, but wounded himself in the left hand. This stopped his murderous pursuit, and Mrs. McEntegart was lifted over the fence into a neighbor's yard. McEntegart returned to the house and locked himself in a room. Later he was arrested. The wounded woman was taken to the Seney Hospital, where she is expected to recover.

SMALLPOX SPREADING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 17.—The smallpox situation here to-day was more serious than at any time since the pest became prevalent. Ten cases were discovered in the county hospital and hundreds of patients in the great institution have been exposed to the disease. A rigid quarantine was at once ordered so that no person can be admitted to the hospital or discharged, although cured. The number of new cases reported up to evening to-day was ten. Five victims of the scourge died to-day at the pest house and three were admitted. It is still overcrowded with 178 patients. The only way more victims can be received there is for some unfortunate to be removed in the smallpox hearse for burial in the county cemetery. The county and city authorities conferred to-day, and Chairman Madden of the City Council Finance Committee agreed that all the available city funds should be drawn on to enable the Health Department to cope with the new cases. When the shed-like addition to the gloomy pesthouse is finished next Saturday the city will be able to handle and isolate fifty more cases, but the disease is fast approaching the epidemic stage, and the question of room is likely to present itself with alarming suddenness. The Health Commissioner was appealed to to-day to order the removal of ten smallpox patients from the county hospital to the pesthouse, but he said it was impossible until more room was made by building or deaths.

The house-to-house canvass of the city to locate points of contagion was begun to-day by the police force.

DISORDER IN THE COKE REGION.

Connellsville, Penn., April 17.—The strikers made things lively in the vicinity of the Wheeler and Morell coke works last night. Throughout the night mobs from these two plants and the other works in that neighborhood marched up and down the roads leading to the works, filling the air with imprecations. Many of the farmers remained up all night, arms in hand, prepared to protect life and property. The strikers hoped by their clamor and demonstrations to terrorize the men who went to work yesterday, and force them to join their ranks. Many of these workmen were besieged in their homes by the howling mobs. Fires were built and the night was spent in marching, dancing and singing Anarchistic songs. A guard of forty-five deputies was sent to the coke plants at midnight. Mahoning will be fired up to-morrow, and Atlas on Thursday morning. Few of the leaders have any hope of reviving the strike.

DEADLY WORK OF A TORNADO.

Guthrie, Okla., April 17.—In Pottawattamie County a tornado destroyed fifteen houses, killed two people, injured three or four others and did a great amount of damage this morning.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Washington, April 17.—The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences began to-day at the National Museum. Professor Marsh, of Yale University, presided at the preliminary business meeting of the council, at which it was decided to hold the election of members to-morrow and of officers on Thursday. The principal paper read to-day was that of Professor George L. Goodale, of Harvard University, on the "Historical Characteristics of Certain Alpine Plants and the Corrosion by Roots."

ANXIOUS TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

Easton, Md., April 17.—A negro lynching in this city is not improbable. Frederick Johnson, a burly negro attempted to assault Mrs. Jenkins, age fifty-eight years, near Kent Island yesterday. He choked her into insensibility, and she is to-night in a precarious condition. A posse has been in pursuit of the miscreant, and this afternoon he was captured at Hartley, Del. Requisition papers will be required to bring him to this city. It is rumored that Johnson will be brought to Easton jail secretly to-night. The streets are full of people wild with excitement, and should the attempt be made the wretch will undoubtedly be lynched.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

A MUTINOUS CREW ON THE BRITISH BARK DULEEP SINGH.

THE CAPTAIN AND MATE WERE WEAK-KNEED, AND A SAILOR FROM NOVA SCOTIA WAS STABBED IN A FIGHT.

The British bark Duleep Singh arrived here yesterday from Pisagua with a mutinous crew on board, one man having been killed at sea, and another coming to port in irons. The man in irons was Charles Pedersen, a Norwegian, who on February 17 killed a sailor named John Shields by stabbing him with a knife. The crew is mostly English, and as insubordinate a lot as ever gathered together on one ship. The ship's carpenter, John Williams, who is about sixty years old, an able sea lawyer, seems to have been the prime mover in all the trouble on board the bark since she sailed from Barry, England, on October 31, 1892. Captain Prideaux, who commands the vessel, and his mate seem to be men of too little force of character to keep the crew in order. Yesterday when the reporters were on board learning the particulars of the stabbing, the crew, led by Williams, came aft in a body, and kicked and pounded at the door of the captain's cabin. They had obtained an evening paper containing an account of the affair, and they used violent and abusive language to the captain, and made remarks about the mate in his hearing, displaying a most mutinous and insubordinate spirit.

Few captains and few mates have thus been insulted, with scarcely a protest, on the quarterdeck. The captain told Williams he had enough evidence to hang him, but made no effective effort to restore discipline.

The Duleep Singh, after leaving Barry, went to Rio Janeiro, and from there to Newcastle, Australia. The crew kicked up a small riot at Newcastle, complaining that the food was bad. Upon inspection it was found that the bread was bad, and a lot of it was condemned. The vessel then went to Valparaiso, Tutorilla and Pisagua. At two of these ports the sailors were so mutinous that they had to be confined on shore to bring them into subjection.

At Newcastle Pedersen was shipped. He was a good sailor, and refused to join the other men in their grumblings and insubordinate conduct. They were all at odds with him, and on February 17 their dislike took a violent form. Pedersen was lookout, and was on the topgallant-forecastle. He went down to the main deck to get a drink of water at 11:45 o'clock, and a quarrel with Shields followed. According to Pedersen's story Shields struck him with an iron bar, and the crew made a rush for him. He drew his knife and stabbed Shields. Then he ran to the captain's cabin, the crew chasing him. As he ran into the cabin one of the sailors threw a belaying-pin after him, which went through one of the cabin windows. The captain put Pedersen in irons, and pacified the crew. Pedersen was kept a prisoner in the storeroom, but used to be taken for a walk on deck at night. The crew objected to this and demanded that the man be chained, and the obliging captain complied with their request. Pedersen will be sent to England for trial. Shields died from his wounds the next morning after he was stabbed, and was buried at sea. He was a native of Nova Scotia.

HE FRACTURED HIS SKULL WITH AN AXE.

THOUGHTS OF A STARVING FAMILY MAKE A POOR GERMAN DESPERATE—HE TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF IN THE HOPE THAT HIS LOVED ONES MIGHT GET BREAD.

John Karbetnick, a German, thirty-four years old, living at No. 42 Scholes-st., Williamsburg, tried to take his life in the cellar of his home yesterday morning by striking his forehead several times with an axe. Karbetnick succeeded in fracturing his skull, and is now in a dying condition in S. Catharine's Hospital. The cause of his act was his failure to obtain employment. For several days he had seen starvation staring his wife and three small children in the face. Karbetnick was a carpenter by trade and occupied three small rooms. Every day he tramped the streets looking for work, but without success. On Monday night, when Karbetnick reached his home, he found his children crying for bread. His wife managed to secure a little food, which was given them, and they were put to bed. Karbetnick and his wife went to bed hungry, and with a gloomy outlook for the morrow.

In the nighttime Mrs. Karbetnick tossed in her bed, and as daylight appeared the husband had become desperate. Getting out of his bed he resolved to take his life. He believed by doing this his wife and children would receive plenty. Going from the room, he went to the basement, and picking up a big axe, with the sharp edge turned toward his forehead, dealt himself a savage blow. An ugly wound was made, but he struck himself again and again, until he fell to the floor unconscious.

In the mean time Mrs. Karbetnick had awakened, and missing her husband, she went to the cellar to search for him. As she saw the form of her husband unconscious on the floor, with blood flowing from the ugly wounds, she began to scream. Her screams attracted the other tenants in the house, and an ambulance was called. After dressing the wounds the man was removed to the hospital.

HAS THE AQUIDABAN BEEN SUNK?

RUMOR OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN BRAZILIAN WATERS REACHES THIS CITY FROM MONTEVIDEO.

News was received in this city yesterday from Montevideo, saying that a naval engagement had taken place off Santa Catharina, on the coast of Brazil, and that the frigate Aquidaban had been sunk by torpedo-boats. The Aquidaban and the Republica were the two most formidable ships in the revolted Brazilian fleet. The Aquidaban was for a long time Admiral Mello's flagship, but he is reported to have transferred his flag to the Republica recently, as the Aquidaban's engines were in a bad condition and her speed was reduced. She was a ship of 5,000 tons, and was built in England in 1885. She had two barbette turrets, and mounted four five-ton guns, besides a formidable secondary battery. She was protected by a belt of armor eleven inches thick, and was altogether an effective and formidable warship. In the naval review in New-York Harbor the Aquidaban was one of the strongest ships of the foreign fleets.

It was on her in the harbor of Rio Janeiro that Admiral Mello raised the standard of revolt against his country. With the Aquidaban and the Republica, Mello sailed away before the Government fleet from the north arrived at Rio, leaving Da Gama to do the best he could with the vessels left to him, and finally to give up the fight and go into exile. Since the surrender of Da Gama, Mello had been cruising in a piratical manner along the southern coast of Brazil, making attempts now and then to land, but without success. It was at Destero, in Santa Catharina, that Mello formed his rebel government, and for that place the Government fleet is reported to have sailed.

If the report of the sinking of the Aquidaban is true, the last vestige of hope for the insurgent cause of Brazil has vanished, and if Mello still sails on board the Republica he can be regarded as little else than a pirate. The ruin which Mello and Da Gama have brought upon their country it will take years to entirely recover from. One was anxious to be President—the other to play the part of General Monk. While the Aquidaban was Mello's flagship with the insurgent fleet in the harbor of Rio, he frequently ran by the fort at the entrance of the harbor with apparent impunity. That she did suffer considerably, however, is probable, and recent reports have said that she was in a disabled condition. Whether the Nictheroy took part in the engagement, if there was one, off Santa Catharina, is not known. It is probable that she did. The torpedo-boats of the Government fleet consisted of the Fieseen, formerly Charles R. Flint's yacht; a Yarrow torpedo-boat sent down from New-York, two German torpedo-boats sent to Pernambuco from England, and the torpedo-boats surrendered by Da Gama when he gave up the fight. It is reported that the Brazilian Legation at Montevideo has given us the news of the sinking of the Aquidaban. Further information regarding the matter will be anxiously awaited.

HERRESHOFF YACHTS COMING HERE.

Providence, April 17.—The Herreshoff 10-rater built for Mr. Allan, of Glasgow, Scotland, left the company's shop at Bristol yesterday, to be towed to New-York by the steam yacht Daphne, accompanied also by John B. Herreshoff's new steam yacht Eugenia. She will be put aboard an ocean steamer for Scotland. The Daphne will keep on to Norfolk, Va., from New-York, where Captain Frank Torrey will exchange her for the steam yacht Governor Hamilton, for which the Herreshoff Company has traded the Daphne.

MADE PARTY MEASURES.

REPUBLICANS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO REFORM LEGISLATION.

THE MAJORITY IN THE ASSEMBLY WILL SUPPORT THE BILL GIVING THE MAYOR AUTHORITY TO REMOVE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THE LEXOW POLICE BILL AND THE PROJECT TO CURTAIL THE SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 17.—The Republicans of the Assembly had a harmonious caucus to-night upon the various Republican party measures affecting the City of New-York. Nearly every Republican Assemblyman in Albany was present, those absent being too ill to attend it. In all seventy-two of the seventy-eight Republican Assemblymen were present. Assemblyman O'Grady, of Rochester, was elected chairman. In the course of a three hours' consideration of bills several of great importance were made party measures. Among them was that of Mr. Sheffield authorizing the Mayors of New-York hereafter to be elected to remove all heads of city departments thirty days after coming into office. The bill was loosely drawn and read as if it applied only to the Mayor to be elected next fall. It was amended so as to apply to all incoming Mayors hereafter elected.

Another bill which was made a party measure was that cutting off the fees of the Sheriff of New-York and putting him on a salary of $15,000 yearly.

The members of the caucus then took up Senator Lexow's bill abolishing the present Board of Police of New-York and substituting a non-partisan board of two Republicans and two Democrats. The members of the caucus were unanimous in support of the bill, but differed in an amicable way regarding some of its details. Assemblyman Thornton, of Orange County, thought that the Assembly Committee on Cities had given the Superintendent of Police an excessive amount of power when he was authorized to assign to duty and discipline all of the uniformed force. He moved that the bill be restored to the shape in which it came from the Senate, in which it was provided that the Superintendent should have power to discipline only those under the rank of captain. Speaker Malby sustained Mr. Thornton in this view, but it was opposed by Mr. Fish and Mr. Nixon. Mr. Thornton's amendment was lost by a tie vote of 36 to 36.

A compromise upon this part of the bill was then made at the suggestion of Speaker Malby. This provided that the Superintendent of Police should have power to discipline all below the rank of inspectors. This was accepted by all, and was adopted by a unanimous vote. The bill was then amended further to provide that the Police Commissioners shall have the power to remove the Superintendent on written charges after trial. Three out of the four Police Commissioners must concur in his removal. Another amendment made to the bill provides that the Commissioners to be appointed must have been residents of New-York City for one year prior to their appointment. Still another amendment provides that the Police Commissioners shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. The bill did not provide any salary for the Police Commissioners, and this omission was corrected.

According to some of those present the caucus also made party measures of the following: Mr. Lawson's bill providing that the Dock Commissioners shall make contracts upon all work amounting to more than $250; and Mr. Gerst's bill lowering telephone charges.

Assemblyman Thornton will take charge of Senator Lexow's New-York Police bill to-morrow, and will offer the amendments made to it in the caucus upon the floor of the Assembly. The bill will come up in the Assembly at noon.

The Democrats are visibly annoyed by the harmony which prevailed in the Republican caucus, since they have been predicting a conflict over the Police bill. Corporation Counsel Clark was here to-day doing his utmost to defeat it and all the bills which deprive Tammany Hall of any of its patronage or political power.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BILL.

IT HAS BEEN ADVANCED TO THIRD READING IN THE ASSEMBLY.

JOHN H. STARIN'S NAME INCLUDED AMONG THE PROPOSED RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS—INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATE ON THE MEASURE.

Albany, April 17 (Special).—The Tammany-Manhattan deal was again brought to public notice this morning in the Assembly Chamber. The monster petition asking the Legislature to pass the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill reached here this morning. It was sent to Assemblyman James R. Sheffield, of New-York, with a vote from Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of the Chamber, asking him, in behalf of that association, to present the petition to the Assembly. Soon after the journal had been approved Mr. Sheffield secured recognition from the Speaker and asked unanimous consent to present the petition.

"I object!" shouted a half-dozen Tammany members in chorus.

"I ask that it be read for information," said Mr. Sheffield. "This is the Chamber of Commerce petition in favor of rapid transit."

"I object," persisted Mr. Sulzer.

"If any one objects the petition cannot be presented until the close of the session," said Speaker Malby.

"I do object!" shouted Mr. Sulzer.

The petition was sent back to Mr. Sheffield, who handed it to the clerk at the close of the session.

Mr. Sheffield gave notice to-day that he would move to-morrow to suspend the Assembly rules to pass out of its order his bill which places the salary of the Sheriff of New-York County at $15,000 a year and compels him to turn over all his fees to the county treasury. This is one of the bills against which Tammany Hall is making a hard fight, for it will cut down its income $50,000 to $60,000 annually.

Mr. Chambers, of Rensselaer County, also gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules to read the Troy Police bill out of its order. Both of these bills will probably be passed this week.

Just before the close of the morning session of the Assembly, Senator Bradley's bill which legislates out of office the present New-York and Brooklyn Bridge trustees came up on the calendar. An attempt was made by the Democrats to adjourn the House. This was frustrated, and the bill was announced. Mr. Sulzer then tried to have the bill sent back to the Cities Committee. He was unsuccessful, however, and the bill was brought up for discussion. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wray, Fish and Ainsworth in favor of the bill, while Messrs. Sulzer, Hennessy and Finnegan spoke against it.

Mr. Ainsworth took the opportunity to administer a well-deserved rebuke to Mr. Hennessy for the statements which he had made in his speech regarding Senator Bradley, who introduced the bill in the Senate. Mr. Hennessy had implied that none of Senator Bradley's statements were true. Mr. Ainsworth said it would be in much better taste if Mr. Hennessy would not continually take it for granted that every one who disagreed with him was a liar. "No gentleman would do it," said Mr. Ainsworth.

The bill failed of passage by one vote, owing to the absence, on account of illness, of several Republican members and the failure of several of the Kings County Republicans to vote. It will be taken up again and will probably be passed.

The Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill went to a third reading this afternoon after a hard fight between the Republicans and the Tammany opponents of the measure. The debate was begun by the introduction of an amendment by Assemblyman Butts, who demanded that a provision should be incorporated in the bill to prevent any corporation which should finally secure the control of the franchise from charging a fare of more than 5 cents. Mr. Sheffield said that the amendment was unnecessary, inasmuch as the law now prohibited charging more than 5 cents fare. He accepted the amendment, however, and it was incorporated in the bill without objection.

Mr. Sulzer then offered an amendment which placed the construction of the road in the hands of the present commission. Mr. Sheffield opposed the amendment, and spoke urgently and eloquently for the bill. He explained the difficulties which had been experienced in securing any rapid transit relief for the metropolis through the present commission and private capital, and read a considerable portion of the reply of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to Mayor Gilroy.

He was interrupted by Mr. Sulzer, who read the section of the Constitution which prohibits counties,

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COXEY'S NAVY SAILS.

HIS TRANSPORTS ON A RAGING CANAL.

THE MEN RECKONED AS FREIGHT—MOVEMENTS OF THE OTHER CONTINGENTS.

Cumberland, Md., April 17.—Coxey's Army has changed its title and become Coxey's Navy. The change was made this morning when the Commonweal struck camp at the Cumberland Baseball Park and marched, with standards aloft and each piece of the band playing a different tune, down to the canal wharf, where two boats of Mertens Sons' Lumber Company lay in wait. The start was made about 8:30, the commissary and camp wagons groaning under the remnants of the unexpected free lunch of Sunday and Monday.

The embarkation of the Commonweal Army was a lively affair. Under the instructions of the general manager the whole army was billed as "freight," twenty-six tons in all at 32 cents per ton, which was $3.12 more than if Coxey had been handling coal instead of men, horses and camp lumber. The cost of the trip, including toll paid the canal company, was $85. The additional amount for provisions was little, for the liberal contributions received here were enough for almost half the boat trip. These provisions, by the way, though given with good grace, were the price paid the Commonweal commander for keeping the men outside of town. And from this sort of practical blackmail he is likely to be well supported during the remainder of his trip; for the towns en route have found it cheaper to pay the Commonweal to stay outside than it is to let them come in and find things themselves.

The barges in which the trip was to be made were the ordinary coal carriers that had been swept out and filled with hay. The start was made just before noon, three mules on the towpath plodding along at a lively gait, the skipper smoking his old clay pipe with one foot cocked up on the after cabin and the members of the Commonweal swarming like ants over every part of the craft.

The first camp announced in Browne's general order last night was in honor of the citizens of this place—Camp Cumberland—to be pitched at Hancock on Thursday. Friday night it is expected to make Williamsport, where Camp California, a tribute to Frye's followers, will be located. After that the army takes the road once more and marches to Hagerstown.

Elkton, Md., April 17.—Christopher Columbus Jones, commander-in-chief of the Philadelphia division of Coxey's army, arrived in Elkton at noon to-day with about sixty men. They stopped for a short time outside of the town limits before entering.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 17.—It is expected that Frye's army will reach this city some time Wednesday, although it may be a day later. Advance agents have been in the city for several days arranging for the reception of the army in Terre Haute.

Seattle, Wash., April 17.—A new feature has been added to the Northwest Industrial Army by the organization of a woman's auxiliary, composed principally of the wives of the members. About forty women attended the first meeting, and Mrs. Paul Mohr, wife of one of the most active men in the male army, was elected president. The announcement was made that both the male and female contingent will move for Washington in a few days.

Chicago, April 17.—At a meeting of the County Committee of the People's party in this city last night committees were appointed to provide food for the Kelly regiment of the Industrial Army on its arrival here.

Advices received at the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in this city this morning were to the effect that no overt act had so far been committed by Kelly's army. General Superintendent Collins said: "A rollcall of the 'Army' this morning shows that it is something over 900 strong. Kelly also says that he intends to keep his followers within bounds. He does not appear to be violently demonstrative, but, on the contrary, is running his army on an evangelistic principle similar to that of the Salvation Army. So far as this road is concerned, it does not propose to give the army a train or to carry it free."

Boston, April 17.—Superintendent Morrison I. Swift, of the New-England Industrial Army to-day issued a petition to the United States Congress in behalf of the industrial classes of this country, asking:

1. To provide farms and factories where the unemployed now and at all times hereafter may be able to apply their labor productively for the supply of their own wants.
2. To take steps to amend the Constitution of the United States so that it shall affirm the right of every one to have work.
3. To abolish all interest-bearing bonds.
4. To furnish immediate employment for the unemployed by beginning the construction of good roads on a large scale throughout the country.
5. To nationalize the railroads, the telegraph and the mines.
6. To see that all land not in actual use is thrown open to cultivation by those who are willing to cultivate it.
7. To establish a commission to investigate the advisability of nationalizing trusts.

Omaha, Neb., April 17.—"General" Kelly's army is in camp five miles east of Council Bluffs, with no shelter from the rain, which began at noon. Four additional companies of militia were sent out from Council Bluffs at midnight, and are guarding the Kelly camp. Four of the men are sick from exposure, and the feeling of the people of Western Iowa against the State authorities for calling out troops is growing intense. Kelly has been allowed to go to Omaha and Council Bluffs to ask for food, his men being without supplies. He had been led, as also had the Council Bluffs authorities, to believe that the roads would allow a train to be taken; but the roads now deny that they had any other intention than to compel the army to march across the State.

Cincinnati, April 17.—Colonel John H. Grover, the defeated People's party candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, last night addressed a letter to the editors of local papers announcing that he would soon leave here for Washington with 5,000 unemployed to demand work or rations. He declares he will not march the men but will go by train, which he figures will cost $10,000.

San Francisco, April 17.—The supervisors yesterday authorized the Mayor and Chief of Police to arrange to send the second regiment of the Industrial Army as far as Chicago.

A WILD MAN AT THE ALTAR.

HE STARTLES PEOPLE AT PRAYERS IN A PHILADELPHIA CHURCH.

Philadelphia, April 17.—A madman, stripped to his shirt, and standing in front of the altar wildly threatening any one approaching him, caused consternation among a dozen or so men and women who were saying their prayers this afternoon in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. The man entered the church unnoticed, and entering one of the confessionals, removed all his clothing but his shirt. With a cry that startled every one he ran down the aisle, and taking a stand before the altar he began to break the ornaments and overturn the statues. When the sexton of the church attempted to approach him, the lunatic picked up a bell and hurled it at him. An officer was found, and he succeeded in taking the man into custody. The man was unable to give any account of himself, and answered all inquiries by wild mutterings. He was taken to a hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Fresno, Cal., April 17.—Edward Morrell, who assisted Chris Evans, the noted outlaw, to escape from the county jail, was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment.

Guthrie, O. T., April 17.—John Logan escaped from jail at Savannah, Okla., yesterday, and, going direct to Riddle Ranch, murdered John Allen, a negro who had been the principal witness against him.

Denver, Col., April 17.—The decree of the Supreme Court has been carried into effect, and Governor Waite's Police and Fire Board has taken peaceable possession. Hamilton Armstrong is chief of police, and William E. Roberts chief of the Fire Department.

Atchison, Kan., April 17.—The engagement of Miss Ethel Ingalls, the eldest daughter of ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, and Dr. Edward G. Blair, of this city, is announced. Dr. Blair was, a few years ago, a surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, New-York.

Boston, April 17.—Mrs. W. B. Palmer, who achieved considerable notoriety last fall because of her claim that she was the wife of "Abe" Hummel, the New-York attorney, is going on the stage. She has been studying all winter at a private school in this city, and is understood to have two offers under consideration. She will take up emotional roles.

Flagstaff, Ariz., April 17.—Professor A. E. Douglass, who has been in Arizona for several weeks looking for a point to establish a branch of the Harvard Observatory, has found the atmospheric conditions here the best in the territory for the purpose. To-day he received word from Percival Lowell, of Boston, that the observatory would be built here. Mr. Lowell will furnish the funds.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 17.—A new trial was refused in the case of the banker Folsom yesterday, and he was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary. As president of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, Folsom took money from the bank to use in private speculations.

Pittsfield, Ill., April 17.—Mrs. Leon Plaisneyer ordered her stepson to do some work, and he advanced toward her with a knife. She got a revolver and fired, killing him instantly.

Buford, N. D., April 17.—Corporal John Hartwell, Company C, 25th Infantry, was shot and killed by Private Basel Williams yesterday morning in the barracks at Fort Buford. Hartwell was leaning upon the back of a chair watching a game of pool in company with fifteen others, when Williams seized a rifle and deliberately shot him in the back. Williams was seized by the soldiers, and would have been riddled with bullets but for the appearance of Captain Charles T. Robe. No cause for the deed is known.

REED'S PRINCIPLE ADOPTED.

TO COUNT A QUORUM NOW.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ACCEPTS THE NEW RULE.

ALL THE REPUBLICANS AND MOST OF THE DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR IT—CHEERS AND CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE EX-SPEAKER—RELUCTANT ACCEPTANCE BY A DEMOCRATIC BODY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE SO VICIOUSLY ASSAILED FOUR YEARS AGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 17.—If any political prophet in 1890 had predicted that within four years a House of Representatives, Democratic by nearly ninety majority, would enact the scenes that were witnessed in that body to-day, he would have been set down as foolish. Four years ago Mr. Reed did say that the time would come when the Democrats would be forced to embrace and adopt the principle which they then rejected and denounced; two years ago he repeated his declaration with still greater emphasis and confidence, and since this Congress assembled he has