THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cor. 11th Street, by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office, 88 Potter Building.
The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44c. per month. Copies at the counter 1 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1.00 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

VOL. 84. No. 20,843. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS

An index to advertisements will be found on Page 3.

DID SHE WRITE IT?

Expert Testimony as to the Letter Miss Pollard Repudiated.

THE WRITING ON THE CHRISTMAS CARD

Major Moore Questioned Again About the Famous Interview.

MORE OF THE DEFENSE

There was a comparatively small throng this morning around the doors of the old court room where the trial of Miss Pollard's suit against Representative Breckinridge is going on. There is nothing especially interesting in the sight of a lawyer reading a deposition to a jury, and that is about all there has been to see during the past two or three days of the trial. Miss Pollard has not been in the court room, and was not there today. It is expected she will be there when Mr. Breckinridge goes on the stand. Mr. Breckinridge is constantly present and helping his counsel in the conduct of the case. This morning, contrary to expectations, the defense did not go on with the reading of depositions, but struck into a new line of testimony—expert testimony to prove that the letter which Miss Pollard said was a forgery was written by her. This letter has not been read to the jury. It is one purporting to have been written by Miss Pollard from the Wesleyan College asking Mr. Breckinridge to come to see her there.

Maj. Moore Testifies.

If its genuineness were established it would be corroborative of the defendant's narrative, as given through Mr. Shelby's lips, of the circumstances attending his visit to Miss Pollard at the Wesleyan College. However important such testimony may be, the long examination and cross-examination of expert witnesses is somewhat tedious to the ordinary spectator. Dr. E. M. Schaeffer, who was examined as an expert this morning, in describing his various experiments and studies in handwriting, said he had experimented with his own handwriting, and had, so to speak, made himself a forger in the interest of science. Dr. Schaeffer was of the opinion that the letter referred to was written by Miss Pollard, and, further, that the writing which appeared on the Christmas card which, it is claimed, had been in one of the Washington Irving books at the Norwood Foundling Hospital for nine years was written within three or four years.

Maj. Moore was on the stand for a short time this morning, having been called by defendant, and gave testimony as to things which, according to his recollection, were not said in the interviews between Mr. Breckinridge, Miss Pollard and himself, in his office during the month of May, 1893.

The defense has a number of depositions still to read. It was thought today by those

Dr. Schaeffer.

connected with the defense that Mr. Breckinridge would probably go on the stand Thursday. The introduction of expert testimony will have the effect of prolonging the trial if the plaintiff calls expert witnesses on her side.

Maj. Moore Again a Witness.

After the formal opening of court Mr. Stoll asked Maj. Moore, the superintendent of police, who was in court, to take the stand as a witness. He was questioned by Mr. Shelby as to the two interviews Mr. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard had with him in May, 1893, in his office, and was asked if at either Mr. Breckinridge referred to this incident as "one of life's tragedies." Maj. Moore answered in the negative.

"Did Mr. Breckinridge say that the young woman had borne him three children and was pregnant by a third?" asked Mr. Shelby.

"No, sir."

"Did he speak of any children having been born?"

"No, sir."

"Did he say anything about her having given herself to him and about his having done everything possible for her?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Wilson—"He is Not an Expert."

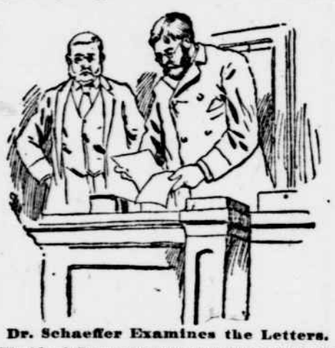
"Did he in either of these interviews say that the young woman knew that he was a married man, but that she had been everything to him?"

"No, sir," answered Maj. Moore.

Maj. Moore, it will be remembered, was one of the first witnesses placed upon the stand by the lawyers for the plaintiff to testify as to the two interviews which took place in his office, and in the course of which, it is claimed, Mr. Breckinridge announced his intention of making Miss Pollard his wife and named the date when the ceremony should take place. Maj. Moore's testimony at the time was regarded as of the greatest importance to the plaintiff, and the fact that he was the first witness called by the defense this morning was a good deal of a surprise to the small audience who had gathered in the expectation that the morning would be consumed in the reading of depositions.

The First Interview.

At the conclusion of the direct examination Mr. Wilson cross-examined Major Moore. He said the first conversation lasted twenty or thirty minutes. There was a great deal of talk and excitement. She talked the most. Witness did not make notes. She was much excited and the defendant was quite cool. Witness did not make notes while they were talking, but did make some after they went away. Aside from his notes he had no recollection of what either the plaintiff or defendant did say. The notes did not purport to give all that was said. The conversation recorded on the notes would not occupy more than half a moment. He had only made a memorandum of salient points. He had put down only what impressed him as important. Since the interview his attention had been called to the matter—in the first place by a publication in the New York



Dr. Schaeffer Examines the Letters.

World of September 17 over Miss Pollard's signature. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Shelby had both spoken to him about the interview. Between the 17th of May and the publication in the New York World in September his attention had not been called to it. After the lapse of that time he would not undertake to repeat what had been said.

The Second Interview Not So Stormy.

The interview of May 17 was not so stormy as the first. That lasted probably an hour. It would be difficult to say which did the most talking, but witness thought Miss Pollard did. Miss Pollard was in a more composed state of mind than on the 18th of May.

Mr. Wilson asked if she gave any sign of knowledge that a deception was being practiced as to the engagement.

Mr. Shelby objected that the cross-examination should be confined to what was said.

Mr. Wilson asked then that the witness state what was said, if anything, that suggested or indicated that this engagement was a sham and a deception practiced upon witness, and that there was no purpose on the part of the plaintiff and defendant to marry. Objection was again made by the defense, that it was asking the witness' opinions and impressions suggested by the conversation.

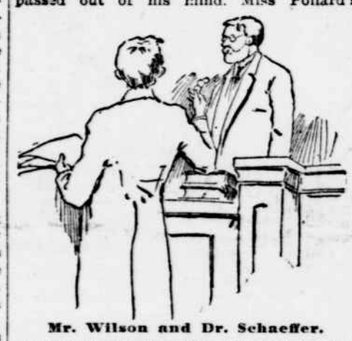
Judge Bradley said if the questions were intended to get the witness' impressions it was objectionable.

Mr. Wilson said it was not so intended, and he would withdraw the word "suggested." The court then permitted the witness to answer the question, and he replied: "There was not."

An exception was noted by defense.

Miss Pollard's Manner.

The witness said he made his notes of the interview immediately after the parties left, and there may have been things said of which he made no note, and which had passed out of his mind. Miss Pollard's



Mr. Wilson and Dr. Schaeffer.

manner in the interview was quiet when informed that the marriage would take place after her confinement.

Mr. Wilson asked if her manner did not indicate satisfaction.

The defense objected. Mr. Phil Thompson said her satisfaction might be due to something else. Mr. Shelby argued that the question was even more objectionable than the other to which objection had been made.

Judge Bradley said that whether she looked angry or pleased was clearly a fact that could be testified to. The witness was permitted to answer, and said: "Her manner indicated satisfaction and gratification."

Redirect Examination.

On redirect Maj. Moore stated that between the dates of the interviews and the publication of Miss Pollard's newspaper article there were a number of matters that kept the facts of the interviews sharply marked in his mind.

He was asked whether, if the defendant had stated that the plaintiff had borne him three children, he would have considered it an important statement and would have noted it. An objection to the question was sustained by the court, as were a number of others to questions trying to get at essentially the same fact in a different form. Maj. Moore was asked the direct question whether or not Mr. Breckinridge had made any such statements as have been attributed to him, and an objection by Mr. Wilson was also sustained. Exceptions were noted in all these cases.

Maj. Moore was asked when he first became aware that the plaintiff claimed she had borne children to the defendant, but the question was objected to on the ground that this had not been gone over in the cross-examination, and the objection was sustained. This concluded the testimony of Maj. Moore.

"Major" Hay Not in Court.

"Is Maj. Hay in court?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"Do you mean E. B. Hay?" asked Judge Bradley.

"Yes, sir."

"I do not recognize the title," remarked the judge. But Mr. Hay, major or private, was not in court.

Dr. E. M. Schaeffer.

Dr. E. M. Schaeffer was next placed upon the stand and questioned by Mr. Butterworth. He stated that he had had considerable experience in the matter of handwriting, and had often been called upon in cases where forgery or alterations had been made or were suspected, or for the purpose of finding the author of anonymous letters. Had made the subject a matter of close study for more than ten years.

Mr. Butterworth spoke of the witness as an expert, but Mr. Wilson took exception to this, saying that he did not consider him an expert at all. He cross-examined him closely as to his life and occupations to show that he could not be regarded as an authority on the subject. Dr. Schaeffer stated that he had devoted much of his time to microscopic studies, having been connected with the Army Medical Museum in microscopic work. He applied his instrument to all sorts of articles brought to him by doctors, lawyers and others. While he was at the museum he was taken up with the study of medical pathology, specimens of blood, lungs, livers, writings, wills and all sorts of documents.

"Never mind about the writings," said Mr. Wilson. "We'll come to them later."

Dr. Schaeffer remarked that if he gave a categorical answer and left them out he would not be giving a complete answer.

"But you devoted your attention for the most part to blood, liver, lights and lungs, did you not?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Lights and lungs are the same, judge. The names are synonymous."

"Ah, yes, I know. But my brother, Butterworth, did not know, and he suggested lights to me."

His Work as to Writings.

Mr. Wilson then continued a line of inquiries to show that most of the microscopic

(Continued on Second Page.)

MANY DESERT COXEY

Leaders Are Hopeful of More Recruits.

TODAY'S MARCH WAS UNEVENTFUL

Colonel Redstone's Feelings Hurt by Senator Peffer.

THE AFFAIR CHILDISH

The Washington headquarters of Coxey's combination, which is variously known as the Good Roads Association, the Commonweal Army of Christ and other high-sounding appellations, presented its usual appearance of emptiness today, the only persons present being "Col." A. E. Redstone, the representative of the crusade in this city, and two of his lieutenants.

"Col." Redstone said he had no news to give out to the press. All the papers had misquoted him, he declared, except The Evening Star, and that newspaper had correctly reproduced what he said. He had nothing to give out today, however, he asserted, and then proceeded to talk.

The papers, he remarked, would not seek to throw such ridicule on the people's movement upon Congress if they could only see the kind of men who were continually calling at headquarters and proffering their assistance.

He Was Astonished.

Then the reporter read Col. Redstone what Senator Peffer had said this morning about Coxey and his cohorts, which is printed below. He listened intently, and at first said nothing. When pressed for an opinion he remarked:

"I am very much astonished and very sorry that Senator Peffer should have allowed himself to make such unguarded statements. He should take pains to understand the movement thoroughly and not give out an opinion based upon published misrepresentations of it. I am, indeed, very sorry for Senator Peffer."

Then "Col." Redstone slapped his knee emphatically.

"And I want to impress this upon you," he exclaimed. "No law or regulation is valid that prevents the peaceful gathering of citizens in a body, for the Constitution says that such laws shall not be passed."

The two lieutenants nodded vigorous approval, and with this interpretation of the Constitution stored in his note book the reporter withdrew.

It is Childish.

"Oh, it's foolish—childish," remarked Senator Peffer this morning when asked about Coxey's army. "I have advised against it from the first," he continued, "and have written letters and in speeches pointed out that no object could be attained by any such haphazard movement as this. It is no spontaneous uprising and organization like the Farmers' Alliance. Coxey is a horse trader, horse racer and a gambler to start with, and it is not presumed that he could bring about him the men who would be necessary to give weight to such a movement.

"I believe in organization, but there is nothing in this movement that commends itself to the judgment of those who desire to stand up and fight for men and women. This army is, of course, one of peace, and I do not anticipate that it will cause any trouble, but the authorities cannot but prepare to see that no breaches of the peace are committed.

"In making demands, or even in a peaceable way trying to secure what they wish, as soon as there is a show of force there will be men to say, 'Stand aside,' 'Move on,' just as there would be if any persons should attempt to interfere with any public movement. 'This does not belong to you, but to the public' they would be told, and any attempt to interfere with the orderly workings of the public would be swept aside. Coxey sent out his circulars and secured some notoriety. He got replies from people who thought it would be a jolly trip. 'Oh, yes,' they said 'we will join you; we'll go down there and make those fellows come to time,' and all that sort of thing. But they were not replies from men who give stability to a movement against wrongs.

"I do not think I have had such a hearty laugh for months as I did when I read in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday that the army would stop at 'Camp Peffer' last night. I could not believe that I was to be so honored, as I have discouraged the movement from the first."

LOUISVILLE, Ohio, March 27.—How Coxey's army survived the night seems a miracle. Herded together like penned-up cattle, 100 men spent the night in a room thirty by forty. The atmosphere could have been cut with a knife and death might have been caused by asphyxiation. However, they were all on hand at 8 this morning. At that hour here and there could be seen groups winding their way to camp, ready for bugle call. Breakfast was under preparation, and three bushels of potatoes, some cold ham, bread and sausage was given out. All seemed to be satisfied. Louis Smith, the unknown, was in command. From all appearances the army will remain intact, no desertions having taken place. On the contrary, an increase of recruits are expected during the march to Alliance. Coxey and the aids took supper at the camp last night and returned again this morning for breakfast. The weather is moderating and good cheer prevails. A cordial reception is promised at Alliance from reports received in camp.

The donations this morning consisted of one overcoat. The sun is coming out in full strength and the march promises an improvement over yesterday.

MAXIMO, Ohio, March 27.—The advance guard of the Commonweal army arrived in town at 10:10 o'clock, in command of Gen. Coxey. It is expected the army will bivouac near here for dinner. The start was made from Louisville at 9:10 o'clock with 143 men. The growth at Louisville was fair, but there have been many desertions. The leaders are confident, however, that as the strength of the movement increases additional recruits will be received in much larger numbers.

The day was clear and sharp and the ground was covered with several inches of snow, which bids fair to be turned into slush before the day is ended.

It is expected the command will arrive at Alliance at 2:30 o'clock, where Gen. Coxey will take the train for Chicago. He claims his presence is necessary there in order to dispose of some of his horses and he will be absent but about two days, after which he will again rejoin the army.

The unknown, who has given the names of James Brown, John Brown and John Smith, and has finally settled upon the cognomen of Lewis Smith, refuses to talk today about the lady who arrived at Alliance last night and who claims to be his wife. She will meet him at that place when the army arrives there today. This mysterious individual appears to monopolize the duties of marshal of the day and is a new and unknown adjutant of Coxey and Brown.

The trip from Louisville was uneventful. Perfect discipline was the order of the day.

The roads were excellent until two miles from here, when the mud became very much in evidence. The country appears undisturbed by the advance of the army, the only indication of its passage being small knots of country folk, who gather in front of their farms.

After a brief rest Coxey's army left here, going eastward, at 11:10 a. m. It had been intended to remain at this place long enough to prepare the midday meal, but after a short consultation, Gen. Coxey and his aides decided to push on until Alliance is reached, where the army will go into camp. The latter place will be reached about 1 o'clock. Nothing worthy of note occurred while the party were here.

The men seem to be in excellent spirits and are apparently enjoying the jaunt. Fresh donations of provisions were received at Louisville, and small quantities from there to Maximo. As a result the rations dealt will probably be increased in quantity as well as quality. This is evidently a source of much comfort to the recruits, for they marched out of town with a light step and cheerful faces.

PROPOSED GAS COMPANY

Hearing on the National Light and Fuel Company.

The Plan for Competition in Furnishing Light—Mr. Thompson Attacks the Present Company.

The National Light and Fuel Company, composed largely of New Jersey people, appeared before the House District committee this morning in the person of Mr. S. C. Thompson, asking the privilege of furnishing gas and electric light to the city of Washington in competition with the Washington Gas Light Company. The new company proposes to charge a maximum price of $1.25 per thousand feet, but gives the reassuring information that "the history of all competition in this direction proves that it redounds to the advantage of the consumer. In short, it is fair to presume that for some time to come the price of gas in Washington would hardly rise above the dollar mark, and the applicants firmly believe that they will be able to give the capital of the country the best and cheapest gas in the world."

The bill fixes the capital stock of the company at $1,000,000, with the power to issue bonds for $1,000,000. Residents of the District of Columbia may have the privilege of subscribing to 40 per cent or more of the stock reserved for that purpose, if they take it within five days after the books are open.

The company is authorized to lay pipes, mains, conduits and tubes in any and all of the streets of Washington, and to erect suitable buildings and works. Other corporations are not excluded from the rights granted this company. Before the company shall exercise any of its rights it shall file a bond with the Commissioners for $100,000 not to sell its franchise to or consolidate with any other gas company, violation of the promise to be forfeiture of the bond and all rights and privileges. A bond for $50,000 is also provided to repair any injury to roadways or streets in the District made by extending the mains. The company is required to begin the erection of its works within six months from the passage of the bill.

The Company's Desires.

Mr. Thompson read a statement of the aims and purposes of the company, beginning it with an exhaustive review of the Washington Gas Light Company, and the monopoly which it has held of the privilege of furnishing gas in this city. The new company, he said, proposes to manufacture gas by the lime process used by the Equitable Company of New York, and giving an average power of thirty-two or thirty-three candles. He claimed for the gas made by this process an almost entire freedom from sulphur, and but 15 per cent of carbolic acid. He claimed that the "citizens will be able to obtain from the new company three and one-half times the light they now receive, and for less money." He called attention to the provision preventing the company combining with any other company in the future. He claimed that pure gas of a standard illuminating power could be furnished at one-half the price Washington consumers now pay for the gas furnished.

Mr. Thompson read from a type-written statement, which was a most vigorous attack upon the Washington Gas Light Company, in which the company is charged with keeping out competitive companies by controlling legislation. The new company offers to permit the use of trenches and conduits to enable telegraph companies to put their wires underground.

DEMOCRATS DEMORALIZED.

A Veto Message of the Bland Seigniorage Bill Expected.

The democrats in Congress are greatly demoralized over the prospect of a veto of the seigniorage bill. The belief that the veto is to come is practically universal, and the only thing held to be open to discussion is what will be the terms of the veto. The interviews recently had with Mr. Cleveland led to the opinion that he will base his objection chiefly on structural defects in the measure. In this event the expectation is that the bill will be rewritten, so as to relieve it of all ambiguity, and then be sent back to him for approval. There is little prospect, however, that any radical objection to the bill would be attempted to be met, but, on the contrary, propositions would be made at once to pass it over the veto. Such a motion might, but probably would not, carry. There was a general expectation that a veto message would be received today, but up to 3 o'clock the White House messenger has not appeared at the Capitol.

When Will the President Act?

The question as to whether the President will or will not sign the Bland seigniorage bill has temporarily given way to the question as to when he will act on that measure. The constitutional limit of ten days within which he must act on the bill will not expire until Friday next, but, in view of the general belief that he has already determined on his course of action, it is difficult to understand why he should defer action any longer, except on the hypothesis that he proposes to allow the bill to become a law without his approval. There are the best of reasons, however, for the belief that the President is convinced by the representations made to him by the business men of all sections of the country that the measure is fraught with danger to the financial interests of the country, and that its operation would jeopardize the national credit.

Considered at Today's Cabinet Meeting.

The question was again considered by the President and his cabinet at their regular meeting today, but without effecting any change in the situation so far as known. Secretary Lamont was the only absentee. He has already spoken in favor of the disapproval of the bill, so his presence was not necessary to show his sentiments on the subject. Attorney General Olney and Postmaster General Bissell are known to be of the same opinion regarding the bill. Secretary Gresham, Secretary Smith and Secretary Herbert are said to be the most earnest advocates of the approval of the bill, and Secretary Carlisle is also understood to favor such action on the part of the President.

No Action Decided On.

During the progress of the cabinet meeting it was announced that there would be no action on the bill today and possibly none tomorrow. This announcement indicates a likelihood of action on Thursday. It is believed to be settled, however, that the bill is to be vetoed and that the President merely desires a little time for the preparation of his message to Congress informing that body why he disapproves of such legislation.

Another New York Bridge Bill.

Representative Dunphy of New York today introduced in the House a modified form of the bill heretofore reported from the committee on commerce to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company construct a bridge across the Hudson river, not below 59th street nor above 60th street, New York city. The bill reported from the committee, Mr. Dunphy says, authorizes the President to appoint a commission of five persons, whose decision as to length of the span shall be final. That introduced by him today differs only in the respect that the commission's decision is to be advisory merely, and its recommendation as to the length of the span shall be approved by the Secretary of War before having force.

Acting Secretary.

Gen. Doe, assistant secretary of war, will act as Secretary of War until Secretary Lamont returns from his tour of inspection.

THE LAST SAD RITES

Funeral Services Over the Late Senator Colquitt of Georgia.

SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

An Eloquent Tribute to the Worth of the Deceased.

DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLAGE

The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Colquitt were held in the Senate chamber early this morning, and the funeral party left the city at 11:01 o'clock for Macon, Ga., where the interment will take place tomorrow at noon. The casket containing the wasted form of the dead statesman was removed from his residence, 220 A street southeast, at half-past 8, carried in a hearse to the Senate, and placed in front of the Vice President's desk, in the semi-circular space usually occupied by the stenographers and reporters. It rested on a plain black bier. On the casket was a large silver plate, bearing these words: "Alfred Holt Colquitt, born April 20, 1824; died March 26, 1894." A large white wreath of carnations and hyacinths surrounded the plate, while at the head of the casket rested a beautiful bunch of Easter lilies and white roses.

The Impressive Ceremonies.

At 8:45 six carriages, bearing the members of the late Senator's family, reached the Capitol, and Mrs. Colquitt was escorted into the Vice President's office by Senator Gordon, her husband's colleague, followed by her sons and daughters, all in deep mourning. The ceremonies in the chamber began promptly at 9 o'clock. Vice President Stevenson, accompanied by Speaker Crisp, entered the chamber at the head of the procession of the mourners and the chaplains of the two houses of Congress, Mr. Milburn and Mr. Bagby. The latter took places at the secretary's desk, while the Speaker took the chair at the back of the Vice President. Mrs. Colquitt and the other members of the family were seated in front of the republican side of the chamber. In the seats were about a dozen Senators and perhaps half as many members of the House, while the galleries were nearly filled with spectators. The reserved galleries, it was noticed, were far more crowded than those given up to the public. The diplomatic gallery was empty, as provision had been made for its usual occupants on the floor. As soon as quiet was secured in the chamber the two chaplains arose side by side, and in his beautiful tones Dr. Milburn began the Psalm, "I am the resurrection and the life." When he had finished this brief but splendid effort from the Scripture he quoted from his marvelous memory the first Epistle of the Corinthians, standing alone at the desk, with his trusty cane lying on the table before him.

Distinguished Persons Arrive.

He had proceeded about three minutes when there was a bustle at the south doors of the chamber, and the Supreme Court, headed by the clerk and marshall, entered the Senate. All the members were present, except Justices Field and Jackson. They occupied the first row of seats on the democratic side, the chief justice sitting next the chair draped in black, so long the seat of the dead Senator. In a few moments the members of the cabinet entered. The first group consisted of Attorney General Olney, Postmaster General Bissell, Secretaries Herbert and Morton. They sat immediately in front of the Supreme Court, in chairs which had been specially placed for them, corresponding to those occupied by the mourners opposite. The two seats nearest the center aisle were left vacant at first, but were soon filled by Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle, who reached the Senate a few minutes late. Gen. Schofield arrived a little later to represent the Secretary of War.

In the row behind the Supreme Court sat two members of the Korean legation in their peculiar robes and hats, two members of the Chinese embassy, with their picturesque costumes, a representative of the Japanese government, clad in sober black, and two European diplomats, undistinguishable by their dress from the members and Senators about them. Minister Thurston and Mr. Hastings of the Hawaiian legation came in late, and were given seats at their own request, near the door in an inconspicuous place. The Senators sat on the republican side of the chamber, and the members of the House were given seats on the democratic side behind the diplomatic corps. At the close of the services there were perhaps forty Senators and as many members on the floor, and the galleries were filled to the doors.

Eulogizing the Dead Senator.

At the close of the Epistle, which was delivered by Dr. Milburn, without further interruption, after the entrance of the Supreme Court, there was a brief pause and then the chaplain began his address, lasting about fifteen minutes. He began: "When a good man dies it seems as if the corner of the curtain that hides an illimitable future from our eyes had been lifted." He then went on to sketch, in general terms, the excellent characteristics of the life just closed, and he spoke feelingly of the religious sentiments of Senator Colquitt and of his temperance and piety, preserved through years of public life and the great temptations and trials. The Senator, he said, was a simple hearted, humble, reverent Christian man. "We are not burying him," he said, addressing the weeping mourners, "we are burying the external covering of the man, the body of him who has passed away." Continuing to speak to the widow, who sat almost at the head of the coffin, he consoled her by reassuring her that she and her husband would soon be reunited. He said that the Senator's children were almost like his own children, for he had known them from their infancy, and had known their father for over half a century.

While Mr. Milburn was delivering this address the honorary pall bearers, composing the congressional committee appointed to accompany the funeral party to Macon, entered the chamber and took their seats. Senators Gordon, Butler, Anderson, Proctor, Hawley, Perkins and Carey on the left of the chaplain, and Representatives Livingstone, Cogswell and Cavendish on the right. After the address, the entire assemblage arose while the chaplain delivered a brief and beautiful prayer, lasting about two minutes. Then at 9:35 he delivered the benediction, and eight policemen entered the chamber and ranged themselves alongside the casket.

The End.

At a signal from the venerable Capt. Bassett, the south doors of the chamber were thrown open and the pall bearers, distinguished by broad white ribbons passing over their right shoulders, across their breasts and under their left arms, filed out of the chamber, followed by the policemen bearing the casket. In a few moments the mourners were led out of the chamber to the carriages, which waited at the foot of the Senate steps. A large bunch of roses and palms, which had been sent by Secretary Smith, was laid upon the casket after it had been placed in the hearse.

As soon as the mourning party had left the Senate the Vice President called the body to order, and at the suggestion of Senator Harris, announced the adjournment of the Senate until noon tomorrow.

The Journey to Georgia.

The body was taken direct from the Capitol to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, whither it was accompanied by the members of the family and their immediate friends, the Vice President, the secretary and the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and a large number of Senators, besides the committee of the two houses appointed to accompany the remains to Macon, Ga., who acted as honorary pall bearers. The depot was reached at 10:05 a.m., and the coffin was immediately placed on board the southbound Richmond and Danville express, which left on time, at 11 o'clock.

The funeral party, which will accompany the body to Macon, comprised Mrs. Colquitt and the three daughters and son of the deceased, his brother, Capt. Hugh H. Colquitt; a nephew, Mr. Bunn; Senator Gordon, wife and daughter, and private secretary, and Senators Butler, Bate, Carey, Perkins and Proctor; Representatives Livingston, Maddox, Cabaniss, Coggswell, Northway, Bunn, McDannold, and W. A. Stone.

The party will make a brief stop at Atlanta and will arrive at Macon at 11 o'clock tomorrow. The interment will take place at Macon tomorrow afternoon, and the Washington party will start on its return at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, reaching Washington Friday afternoon. Mrs. Colquitt and family will remain in Georgia for the present.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

Representative Storer's Proposed Amendment and His Reasons Therefor.

Representative Storer of Ohio today introduced a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. It repeals all punishments by imprisonment for violations of the interstate commerce act and renders the corporation itself punishable. It also repeals so much of the present law as punishes any shipper or the agent of any shipper for violations of the law. Concerning the bill Mr. Storer says: "At present they are liable to the same penalties that a carrier is. The present law is ineffective for two reasons. First, that the penalty of imprisonment falls naturally upon the lower employes and servants of a great corporation, and not merely inflicts the penalty of loss of liberty for an action which public opinion hardly yet considers a crime, but renders it exceedingly difficult to obtain evidence sufficient to warrant the conviction.

"The Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known Counselman case in 1892 decided that as the law then stood no man connected even remotely with the transaction which was in violation of the interstate commerce law could be compelled to testify, as he might directly or indirectly criminate himself.

"As the law now stands, under the amendments passed by the Fifty-second Congress to remedy the defects pointed out by the Counselman decision, the courts have again held that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution has been violated and that so long as an act is in violation of a statute no man who was a party to it can be compelled to be a witness, even though the law seeks to protect him from future prosecutions on that account. The repeal of the provisions requiring imprisonment for violations of the law has been recommended by the interstate commerce commission at divers times and has met with the approval of nearly every thinking man who has given the subject serious consideration. By repealing the clauses making the violations of this law a penal offense on the part of the customer or the shipper the consignor or the consignee, or their agents, it is hoped that the objections heretofore found by the courts to compelling the testimony of witnesses will be fully and effectually met."

THE SENATE'S CONDOLENCE.

Vice President Stevenson to the Family of Kossuth.

The following is the letter of Vice President Stevenson transmitting the condolence of the United States Senate to the family of Louis Kossuth:

In the Senate of the United States, March 26, 1894.

To the family of Louis Kossuth:

I have the honor to send you a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States, March 22, 1894.

In obedience to the desire of the Senate, I hereby tender to you its respectful condolence for the great loss you, in common with the whole world, have sustained in the death of this illustrious patriot and lover of liberty. The people of the United States still remember his visit in 1851. The profound affection and respect with which he inspired them still abide in their hearts. Though a citizen of a foreign and distant land, he spoke our language as if it were his native tongue. His consummate eloquence made a great and permanent addition to the treasures of our literature. We are glad to bear witness that to the cause of constitutional liberty—his cause and our cause—he remained faithful unto the end.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed:) A. E. STEVENSON,
Vice President of the United States.

BOTH CHAIRMEN DETERMINED.

Controversy Over the Boatner Union Pacific Resolution.

Representative Boatner of Louisiana will insist on having the judiciary committee of the House pass on the Boatner resolution for suits against the Union Pacific railroad. This promises to bring on an interesting conflict, as Chairman Reilly is equally determined that the resolution should be considered by his committee. The contest is being watched with much interest, as it is regarded by many as an issue of much wider extent than one between the House committees. Mr. Reilly is away on account of sickness in his family. When he left he regarded it as certain that Mr. Boatner would advise the judiciary committee to surrender the resolution. Mr. Boatner has returned during Mr. Reilly's absence and says that, while he had no choice whatever between committees at the outset, the question has assumed such proportions that he will resist any effort of the Pacific railway committee to get control of the subject. Mr. Boatner says that the press and the public evidently take the position that the effort to take the resolution away from the judiciary committee is a move in behalf of the Pacific Railroad Company, and, while not undertaking to indorse this view, Mr. Boatner says he cannot be placed in the position of surrendering to the railroads.

Aside from this Mr. Boatner says the Pacific railway question is evidently a legal one. The roads are in the position of defaulting debtors. Under these circumstances the judiciary committee is the proper body to devise means for forcing a settlement. The fact that the debtors are railroads is a mere incident. Mr. Boatner says that the Pacific roads committee have no legal right to control the subject.

SENATOR HOAR'S REPLY.

He Tells Gov. Jones That the Letter is Genuine and He Stands by It.

Senator Hoar has made reply by wire to a telegram from Governor Jones of Alabama asking if a letter he had written indorsing a Home Market Club circular in the interest of the Kolb movement was authentic. Senator Hoar's reply says that the letter is genuine, and that he stands by it. The letter, continuing, says: "I have no concern with your local affairs. But when Alabama elects Senators or Representatives whose votes may bring ruin to the industries and misery to the homes of New England, we have the right, as American citizens, to address arguments to Alabama to show her that her intersets are the same as ours and to urge her that her true voice shall be uttered and not stifled. We claim the same right to do what we honestly may to submit our cause to our brethren of Alabama as to the people of Massachusetts. No person in Massachusetts, so far as I know and believe, proposes to raise money for any other purpose than to submit arguments to your people on national questions. Whether your seat was gained by any other means than an honest and fair vote of your people, you know, and Alabama must settle for herself. I say nothing in my letter on that subject.

(Signed) "GEORGE F. HOAR.
"Washington, D. C., March 26, 1894."

WOULDN'T SEE THEM

Citizens of Troy Called on Governor Flower.

REFUSED TO GIVE THEM AN AUDIENCE

His Time, He Said, Was Too Valuable.

AN INDIGNANT DELEGATION

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—There was a scene in the ante room of the executive chamber this morning such as has been seldom witnessed. At 10 o'clock a party of about one hundred Trojans filed into the room and asked to see the governor, as they had a memorial on the Shea matter to present. Col. "Tim" Williams, the private secretary, appeared and said:

"The governor will receive your communication, but cannot see you."

Mr. Andrew H. Green, who was in the front and acted as spokesman, said:

"The governor refuses to see 'you gentlemen!'"

Col. Williams: "I made no such statement. The governor will receive any communication in writing that the gentlemen care to present, and will consider it, but he will not see you, as his time is valuable and he desires to avoid the misrepresentation that was had at the last meeting."

Mr. Black, counsel for the prosecution of Shea, the Troy murderer, then broke in: "We desire to present this communication ourselves and we think we ought to see the governor."

Voice from the rear: "We desire to read it to him so that there shall be no misrepresentation." (Applause.)

Col. Williams: "The governor will not listen to stump speeches. He desires me to bring the communication to him."

Mr. Green. "As citizens of the state we demand to see the governor. It is our right and we demand it."

Col. Williams. "There is no right of that sort we are bound to recognize, and the governor is too busy to see you."

Mr. Black. "Does the governor say so, or is it simply your voice?" (Applause.)

Col. Williams. "As I said before, I will carry any communication to the governor, but his time is valuable just now."

Mr. Black. "Of course, and our time is perfectly valueless."

Col. Williams retired and Mr. Green, turning to the crowd, said: "Gentlemen, possess your souls with patience. We'll see the governor if we have to wait all day."

And at this sally there was a cheer and a great many took off their coats and prepared to stay.

After half an hour's parley Col. Williams was called out again and said: "The governor adheres to the message sent you in Troy in response to a request for an interview. He will receive your communication and give it earnest consideration, but he cannot see you."

Then several members of the committee sent in their individual cards, demanding audience. The governor declined to see any of them, and stated that they were obstructing public business, and that each and every one of them was subject to indictment for misdemeanor.

This was received with combined hissing and hooting.

The people then retired to the lobby of the capital.

They then held a meeting.

It was decided that a memorial be presented, and Mr. Green took it in and handed it to Col. Williams.

When the affair was over, Gen. Ricketts, a member of the committee, and who is a member of Gov. Flower's staff, sent in his resignation to the governor.

The communication asks for the presence of the Attorney General in presenting the Shea case to the grand jury and also requests that the governor shall not impose upon the attorney general the condition that any member of the district office of this city be appointed a deputy. This is due to the general belief in Troy that the district attorney's office is within the influence of Shea's supporters.

SECRETARY'S HERBERT'S DENIAL.

No Truth in the Rumor That He Might Resign.

Secretary Herbert said today that the report that strained relations existed between the President and himself in consequence of the President's action in the armor plate scandal was too absurd to dignify with a denial. Another official said that if the members of President Cleveland's cabinet resigned because he did not follow strictly their recommendations on public questions changes in the cabinet would become as frequent as showers in April.

JUDGE LOCHREN PROPOSED.

His Name Mentioned for Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

It is understood that Congressman Black and Mr. William R. Morrison of Illinois have recently urged the President to appoint Judge Lochren, the commissioner of pensions, to the vacancy on the interstate commerce commission occasioned by the death of Judge McDill. Judge Lochren is from the same section of the country represented by Judge McDill, as they lived in adjoining states. The political complexion of the interstate commerce commission as at present is neutral, there being two democrats and two republicans. It is presumed, of course, that the President will appoint a democrat to the vacancy.

It is recalled at this time that when Judge Lochren was appointed commissioner of pensions, having resigned a place on the Minnesota supreme court to accept it, that the statement was made that as soon as he had carried into effect the reforms in the pension bureau which Mr. Cleveland desired to make, he would be given an appointment on some federal bench.

COURT-MARTIAL CHARGES.

Those on Which Lieut. Lyman Will Be Tried.

The order for a court-martial in the case of Lieut. Chas. H. Lyman of the Kearsarge is based upon two charges. The first is neglect of duty, and the specifications are that the lieutenant failed to personally take an observation for longitude on the day of the wreck, and that he neglected to obtain the local deviation of the compass of the vessel on the 1st and 2d days of February last.

The second charge is culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, and the specification is that Lieut. Lyman, as navigator, knowing that at sunset the vessel had nearly run her estimated distance from the 4 o'clock p. m. meridian position plotted by him to the position of Roncador bank, and knowing the difficulty of sighting the bank from a safe distance after darkness, under existing conditions, failed to advise his commanding officer, as it was clearly his duty to do, to lay a safe course to the northward before continuing on a westerly course, in consequence of which the Kearsarge was run on the bank.

MR. GILDER'S MISSION.

Trying to Reconcile the Differences With the Architects.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder of New York is a guest of the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. He is intrusted in