cient number of cruisers they could have engaged the Chinese at sea, when the latter were hampered by the transports their fleet was convoying. Similarly, the Chinese with a sufficient number of cruisers could have fought the Japanese at sea instead of inshore, where their maneuvering was impeded. The cruisers also could have warned Admiral Ting of the approach of the Japanese fleet early enough for him to prevent the latter from reaching his transports.

Continuing, Lord Beresford said that the accounts of the battle so far received bear out the opinion of the naval experts who held that the power of offense of modern fleets is infinitely superior to their defensive powers, and that many ships must, almost certainly, be lost or crippled when fleets are equally matched. "Thus," he said, in conclusion, "in future naval wars the issue must depend largely upon the class and strength of the reverse vessels of either side."

Evil of Hugging the Shore.

NEW YORK, September 22.—An Associated Press reporter handed to Rear Admiral Gherardi a dispatch from London last night relative to the recent decisive naval engagement between China and Japan. The rear admiral said that he had watched events in China and Japan very closely. He did not care which "whipped."

"It was," he added, "a case of the Kilkenny cats."

Hugging the shore he pointed out as being directly opposed to Capt. Mahan's fundamental principle, and in this connection the rear admiral remarked: "I subscribe to that, but, of course, in this particular case, and speaking at such a distance, it would not be prudent for me to offer an opinion. I do not know the coast."

From all he had read of the facts, however, and being a thorough believer in Capt. Mahan's sound judgment and great naval skill, he was with the captain of the opinion that the evil of land hugging had caused the inevitable results, which in this case had proved most disastrous. A great mistake, he thought, had been made in having in Chen Yuen the barbette instead of the guns in echelon, which would have saved a gun ship from being reduced to the level of a small cruiser. Admiral Gherardi agrees with others that small cruisers are more effectual than big battle ships, and as illustrating this had noted how much better the smaller ships had fared than their larger colleagues.

In conclusion, the rear admiral again remarked:

"Yes; it is quite true the praises of one of our navy commanders have been again loudly sung in London, but not for the first time or undeservedly, either."

Concise and Comprehensive.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:

SHANGHAI, September 21, 1894.—The true report of the naval battle off the mouth of the Yalu river is as follows:

There were eleven Japanese and fourteen Chinese war ships with six torpedo boats engaged.

The Chinese losses in ships were the Yang-Wei, 1,350 tons; the Chao-Yung, 1,350 tons, and the Lai-Yuen, 2,300 tons.

These were sunk by the Japanese.

The flagship Ting-Yuen, 7,200 tons, sister ship to the Chen-Yuen, and King-Yuen, 2,900 tons, and the Ping-Yuen caught fire.

Five of the rest were damaged.

Of the Japanese fleet the Akagi, an unarmored vessel of 622 tons; the Matsusima, a deck protected cruiser of 4,278 tons, and the Hijei, an armor-clad of 2,284 tons, were damaged.

Nine Japanese officers and thirty men were killed and 160 were wounded.

Japanese Reinforcements in Corea.

A dispatch to the Times from Chemulpo, Corea, dated September 16, says that thirty-two Japanese transports, convoyed by a fleet of the warships of Japan, have arrived at that port bringing reinforcements. The latter, the dispatch adds, consists of 7,000 soldiers and 3,000 coolies, with 2,000 pack horses, several pontoon bridges and batteries of mountain guns. The reinforcements were hurried forward to Seoul, the capital of Corea, where, it is said, an attack upon the part of the Chinese is expected.

Chinese May Attack.

A special dispatch received here from Shanghai today says that it is rumored there that the Chinese southern fleet is on its way north, and that it will take advantage of the alleged helpless condition of the Japanese fleet and make an attack upon some prominent Japanese port.

A mercantile firm of this city has received a dispatch from Yokohama asking that representations be made to the British government which will result in sending a gunboat to protect the British residents, whose lives are reported to be in danger.

It is announced that the government has decided to increase the number of British vessels on the China station, and with this object in view the first-class twin-screw cruiser Gibraltar, 7,700 tons, 10,000 horse power, and carrying twelve guns, will be immediately commissioned.

ODD FELLOWS ADJOURN.

Sovereign Grand Sire Stebbins Makes Some Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 22.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which has been in session on Lookout mountain since Monday, adjourned this morning, singing their closing ode. The morning hours were spent in the installation of the new officers and in completing the journal.

Before adjournment Sovereign Grand Sire Stebbins announced the following official appointments for the ensuing year: Rev. J. W. Venable of Kentucky, reappointed grand chaplain; James B. Blanks of Virginia, grand marshal; James R. Hartwell of Nashville, Tenn., grand messenger.

The Kaiser Appeals for Loyalty.

THORN, West Prussia, September 22.—Emperor William arrived here this morning in order to witness the military maneuvers. Replying to the burgomaster's speech of welcome, the emperor said that he was rejoiced that Thorn had always retained the German spirit. The emperor concluded by saying:

"Let us stand firm against all hostile schemes. All my subjects must stand firmly at my back."

Heavy Damages for Breach of Promise

BOSTON, September 22.—One of the most peculiar cases on record is reported here. Miss Mary E. Bartlett, late of Malden, has brought suit for $150,000 damages against the estate of the late Dr. Henry J. Bigelow for alleged breach of promise of marriage, made by the doctor some time before his death.

Brokers' Cashier Arrested.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Charles H. Boges, formerly cashier for Naylor & Co., iron and steel brokers at 45 Wall street, was arrested this morning, charged with the larceny of about $2,000.

A DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDER.

A Receiver Asked for the People's Transportation Company.

The threat made at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the People's Transportation Company, as reported in The Star at the time, to bring the affairs of the company before the courts, was made good today. A bill in equity was filed this afternoon by Wm. H. Thomas against John W. Patterson, president; Maria L. Jordan, vice president, and Mary E. Wilson, secretary of the company, praying for the appointment of a receiver, for an accounting, for the removal of all the officers of the company, for a general election to fill their places, and for a thorough investigation into the affairs of the company.

The report that food was scarce among the members of Peary's Greenland expedition is denied.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE

A Cyclone Sweeps Through Minnesota and Iowa.

MANY KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Further Loss of Life Has Been Reported.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN

WINONA, Minn., September 22.—A cyclone from southeast struck Spring Valley, Minn., at 10 o'clock last night. It struck the northern part of the town first, demolishing the Winona and Southwest Minnesota depot, windmill, water tank, oil tank and cold storage house of Schellhas Brewing Company of Winona, utterly destroying them, together with a dozen or more houses. Three persons are known to be dead, and many others injured, some of whom will die.

A temporary hospital has been opened for the injured, while others are taken care of by friends. The damage to the Southwest Minnesota road is about $5,000.

The cyclone afterward struck Homer, four miles south of here, destroying three barns, the new town hall, general store owned by Mr. Denno, two houses and unroofing another. The cyclone then passed across the Mississippi river, striking Marshland, on the Wisconsin side, destroying several houses and other structures, but injuring no one, as far as reported.

Five Killed at Leroy.

The east part of Leroy was also swept. The Milwaukee depot was destroyed, together with other houses, and the following killed: Henry Finley, a drummer boy named Gilbertson, Mrs. Dunton, Joe Nelson and a laborer.

At Homer the barn of Mr. Jamison was destroyed, also one belonging to Mr. Watson; Peter Burns' house was partly unroofed. The houses of Mr. Schmidt and Mrs. Allen were blown from their foundations.

In Gilmore valley, at the west end of the city, a number of houses and barns are reported to have been unroofed. The poorhouse barn was blown from its foundation. It is believed that the bluffs to the south of the city protected Winona from damage.

Reports of damage are already beginning to come in from the vicinity of Marshall, Wis.

At Dodge Center, Minn., a large warehouse was blown down and another partially destroyed.

More Destruction of Life.

A special from Osage, Iowa, says five or more persons were killed there by the cyclone.

A Whittemore, Iowa, special says: There was much destruction of life and property at Algona, Iowa, and east of there.

OELWEIN, Iowa, September 22.—News has just reached here stating that a cyclone raged along the line of the Chicago and Great Western railroad last night.

At Lowther, a town of 100 inhabitants, the storm destroyed the Chicago and Great Western depot, grain elevators, store buildings and dwellings. The Chicago express on the Chicago and Great Western railroad was delayed during the clearing of the demolished buildings from the tracks.

No further particulars can be learned, as all telephone and telegraph wires are down.

LEMARS, Iowa, September 22.—A wind storm last night wrecked a barn on the Johnsen farm, two miles north of Lemars, and destroyed a small windmill. The storm formed west of Lemars and at one time looked as if it would strike the town, but veered off to the north before coming down to the ground.

Fifteen Reported Killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 22.—A special to the Journal from Burt says:

Severe cyclone passed to the south of this place last night. About fifteen people are reported killed and many injured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 22.—A Mason City, Iowa, special to the Despatch says:

At 9 o'clock last night a terrific cyclone burst in all its fury upon the resident portion of North Cerro Gordo. The cyclone destroyed eight farm houses, laying everything flat.

The dead are: Ellery McKeercher, John Patterson, D. T. Haddow, Mrs. D. T. Haddow.

The fatally wounded are: Miss Maggie Baker, Harold McKeercher, Alice McKeercher, Miss Edith Bentley, Jas. O'Neill, sr.

Twenty Reported Killed.

OMAHA, Neb., September 22.—A special to the Bee from Emmettsburg, Iowa, says that twenty people were killed there, and a dispatch from Osage puts the number of deaths in that county at ten.

RESURFACED WITH ASPHALT.

The Streets That Shall Be so Treated During This Year.

The Commissioners at a late hour this afternoon issued an important order, designating which streets shall be resurfaced with asphalt during the current fiscal year.

The streets selected for this desired improvement are as follows:

Dupont circle.

Nineteenth street, Dupont circle to Q street.

Massachusetts avenue northwest, 15th street to Dupont circle.

Twentieth street northwest, New Hampshire avenue to Connecticut avenue.

Rhode Island avenue, 17th street to Connecticut avenue.

Washington circle, north side.

Seventeenth street northwest, E street to New York avenue.

M street northwest, 26th street to Rock Creek.

Connecticut avenue, H to I street.

K street northwest, 9th to 10th streets.

Intersection of 13th street and New York avenue, south side.

I street northwest, 14th to 16th street northwest.

M street northwest, 16th street to Connecticut avenue.

New York avenue northwest, 14th to 15th streets.

F street northwest, north side, 5th to 6th streets.

M street northwest, 6th to 7th streets.

Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, north intersection, and intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and E street from north curb line of Pennsylvania to south rail of Belt railway, northwest.

10th street and Pennsylvania avenue, north and south intersection.

9th street and Pennsylvania avenue, south intersection.

Louisiana avenue and Pennsylvania avenue, south intersection.

Pennsylvania avenue and 1st street northwest, around Peace monument.

H street, south side, North Capitol to 1st street east.

1st street northeast, B street north to East Capitol street.

7th street and Louisiana avenue, intersection, asphalt block street.

29th street, N to Dumbarton, asphalt block, resurfaced.

The Commissioners have also ordered that the pavement of K street southwest, between South Capitol and 1st streets be completed by the superintendent of streets at an estimated cost of $300, payable from appropriation for the improvement and repairs, southwest section, 1895

Title to 1,000 Acres Confirmed.

SANTA FE, N. M., September 22.—The United States court of private land claims today, in the Galisto case, South Santa Fe county, confirmed the lands actually allotted, aggregating about 1,000 acres, or so much thereof as is not included in the Eaton grant already patented.

This is the first decision of any great importance by this court affecting the character of claims to lands lying within the confirmed and patented boundary of Mexican or Spanish grants, as well as that lying within the boundaries of lands acquired by title from the United States.

Englishmen Ahead in Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 22.—In the international cricket match this morning the Americans were put out after scoring 169 runs. The Englishmen in their first inning yesterday scored 187 runs. Lord Hawke was too ill to play today.

MR. COWEN WILL RUN

Baltimore Politicians Will Support Their Old Opponent.

Political Sensation of the Hour—Is It a Stepping Stone to Senator Gorman's Seat?—President's Friend.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 22.—The announcement that Mr. John K. Cowen, general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will accept the democratic nomination for Congress in the fourth district, now represented by Mr. Isidor Rayner, is the political sensation of the hour here.

For more than twelve years Mr. Cowen has been the most uncompromising enemy of Senator Gorman and the state and city machines in Maryland. The newspapers during that period have contained dozens of columns of his speeches, delivered during campaigns, in which he denounced in most scathing and vigorous terms the acts of the politicians, especially denounced Senator Gorman, Mr. Rasin, Mr. Quinn and other prominent politicians, and accused them of all sorts of crimes against good government. Time and again he has traversed the state as an independent ally of the republicans, fighting the state democracy, and for years he was head, front and brains of every independent movement in Baltimore.

All this is now to be forgiven if not forgotten, and today some of the very men whom Mr. Cowen has denounced as repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, are hurrahing for him because the word has gone out from Mr. Rasin to "shout for Cowen," and they are doing it with a vim never before surpassed. All other candidates have been ordered out of the race without ceremony.

Mr. Cowen is a pronounced free trader—he is not a tariff reformer in any sense of the word, unless to adopt out-and-out free trade is tariff reform. He does not believe in tariffs in the American acceptation of the term, but would abolish them. If he is elected he will add another to the interesting people in Washington, and will probably take nearly the same position on the democratic side that Mr. Reed occupies among the republicans—for Mr. Cowen resembles the famous republican ex-Speaker in many ways.

Mr. Cowen is the most vigorous and picturesque speaker the state has had for many years. He is not only vigorous and picturesque, but he is interesting and logical. He uses short and emphatic words. He has at various times paid his respects to every politician in Maryland, from Senator Gorman down to the humblest repeater and ward rounder, and he has not minced his words nor been sparing of his epithets.

While Mr. Cowen has made an alliance with the city politicians, his closest friends say he is still uncompromising in his hostility to Senator Gorman. Indeed, not a few well-informed people assert that his going to Congress is to be the stepping stone to Mr. Gorman's seat in the Senate, and that the alliance now formed bodes no good to the senior Senator, but, on the contrary, indicates that the final break has taken place between him and the city leaders.

Another matter now discussed in this connection is that Mr. Cowen and President Cleveland are very close personal friends. It is known that when the railway attorney calls at the White House, no matter who is waiting, Mr. Cowen gets in first and remains as long as he likes. The President is said to be the real cause of the new deal, and to have urged Mr. Cowen to take the nomination, and also to have urged the city "boss," Mr. Rasin, to nominate him.

Col. Baughman Retires.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

FREDERICK, Md., September 22.—Col. L. Victor Baughman, who has been leader of the democratic organization in this county many years, resigned the chairmanship of the county central committee at a meeting here today, and Charles N. Hargett was elected to succeed him. Col. Baughman will still assist in advancing the interests of the party, but during the present campaign will be away a great deal.

Geo. L. Wellington, the republican candidate, and Ferdinand M. Williams, the democratic candidate for Congress, were both here today and made arrangements for their respective campaigns in this county.

ENLISTED IN THE ARMY.

An Ambitious High School Boy Who Wants to Rise From the Ranks.

Alfred T. Smith, a member of the class of '94, Washington High School, has enlisted in the United States army, with a view of being appointed a second lieutenant. Mr. Smith is well known in this city and is a son of the late First Lieut. Theodore Smith of the fifteenth infantry. He was captain of the prize company of the High School Cadets last year, and is a soldier through and through. Mr. Smith entered the service with the ardor of a military enthusiast. His character and ability, are spoken of in highly complimentary terms by the many officers in Washington who know him and by his extensive acquaintance in social life in this city. He has joined company H, sixth infantry, Captain J. P. Schindel. At the end of two years' service he will be examined for commission.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Care of Unimproved Lots.

Mr. S. T. Thomas, attorney for the District, today submitted to the Commissioners the drafts of two proposed bills to be introduced at the coming session of Congress giving the Commissioners increased authority in the care of vacant lots in the city. The first is to amend an act which authorizes the Commissioners to make police regulations for the government of the District and empowers them to "make and enforce usual and reasonable police regulations, in and for said District, in regard to unimproved lots of land fronting on improved streets, avenues, reservations and public squares in the District of Columbia, as may be necessary for the public health."

The second proposed measure is intended to compel owners of vacant lots fronting on improved streets, &c., to keep the same free from weeds and to cause them to be removed whenever in the judgment of the health officer it is necessary to do so in the interest of public health. Violation of the proposed law is to be punished by a fine not exceeding $5.

Notes.

Private W. P. Cady of the fire department has been appointed hostler, vice M. Kane, deceased.

Elmer Sinks has been appointed night watchman at the girls' reform school at a salary of $365 per annum.

The Commissioners have ordered that $75 be paid from the firemen's relief fund to defray the funeral expenses of the late M. Kane, hostler of engine company No. 3, and further that a pension of $30 a month be paid from the fund to his children.

W. A. Myers, having passed his probationary term, was today appointed a fireman, vice W. P. Cady, who has been appointed a hostler.

John O. Conner has been appointed a fireman in the fire department.

Irvin S. Barker has been appointed superintendent of construction of the Georgetown market house.

The Commissioners today accepted the resignations of E. B. Donaldson and W. Willingham as privates in the police department.

Charlie Davis Jailed.

A swindle was perpetrated upon Mr. Milton C. Foss of the firm of Strickland & Foss, general agents, 1008 F street northwest, recently by Charles H. Davis. The latter was well known among the printers of Washington about fifteen years ago, having held a position in the government printing office about that time. Later he secured a position in the pension office and traveled throughout the country as a special examiner until about a year ago. Mr. Foss has been acquainted with him for about twenty years.

Davis called upon Mr. Foss two weeks ago and asked him to indorse a draft to his order for fifty dollars, signed by C. D. Haywood. Mr. Foss hesitated, but finally indorsed the draft, and the next he heard from it was in a communication from Riggs & Co., bankers, informing him that the paper was a forgery. Davis has been arrested, and yesterday pleaded guilty in the Police Court. He is now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury.

A KNOWN QUANTITY.

It is the practice of The Star to print on Saturday a sworn statement of its circulation day by day for the preceding week. It would seem self-evident that the advertiser is entitled to this protection. Below will be found the statement for the week just past.

The average circulation exhibited is believed to be much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies, and fully five times that of its afternoon contemporary.

Circulation of The "Evening Star."

SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1894	37,861
MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1894	32,962
TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894	31,495
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894	31,364
THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894	31,107
FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894	30,792
Total	195,581
Daily average	32,597

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, September 21, 1894—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted were returned to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT HERRON,
Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1894.

CHAS. W. DARR,
Notary Public, D. C.

GLASSCOCK DIVORCE

Senator Stewart Files a Statement in Court Today.

HE WANTS THE SUIT DISMISSED

He Says It is a Plain Case of Conspiracy.

AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED

Affidavits and letters were filed today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the divorce case of Glasscock against Glasscock, on behalf of Senator Stewart, in support of a suggestion to the court that the case ought to be dismissed on the ground that it is not brought in good faith, that the parties are in collusion and that the alleged offense is condoned by their continued cohabitation and that the object is not divorce, but extortion and blackmail.

The papers are very voluminous, covering thirty-five typewritten pages. Some of the matter is of such a scandalous and obscene character that it cannot be repeated. It embodies the statements of detectives, police officers, porters and attendants of the Senator's private rooms and offices, neighbors of the Glasscocks and a number of Mrs. Glasscock's letters to the Senator.

The first papers give the Senator's letters to Campbell Carrington, attorney for Mr. Glasscock, wherein the Senator gives the circumstances already published of Mrs. Glasscock's importuning him. The letter closes with the assurance that there has been no improper relations with the woman.

Glasscock Was Tempted to Shoot.

A letter from Glasscock to the Senator is next given. It declares that the Senator has destroyed his home and happiness, "I have had a thousand impulses," it continues, "to shoot you down on sight like a dog. That is the punishment you deserve."

But Glasscock continues that he will not become a murderer for a worthless woman. He declares that he does not want any of the Senator's money, but seeks only a divorce.

Affidavits of M. C. Morris, formerly chief of police of Roanoke, Va., and Wm. E. Schauck, a policeman there, recite that in 1891 the Glasscocks lived there, and that the husband had the wife arrested for base conduct and soliciting men in the street.

The officers tell of the dramatic court scene in which Mrs. Glasscock swooned when accused by her husband. The case was dismissed on the ground, as the officers swear, that the court thought them to be impostors. The court records have mysteriously disappeared.

William R. Abell of Washington makes an affidavit with such indecent particulars that only the substance can be given. It recites how he and a friend flirted with Mrs. Glasscock and another woman, Mrs. Lease, on the street, and afterward accompanied them about. Mr. Peters met them on one occasion and made a scene. Abell tells in detail of calling at Mrs. Glasscock's house and remaining until morning.

The friend who was with Abell when they first met the woman verifies the statements.

Charles F. Lease, a neighbor of the Glasscocks, tells of the men visiting Mrs. Glasscock at night. He also tells of the dramatic scene in which he met his wife and Mrs. Glasscock with two men and accused them.

The affidavit recites some alleged language of Mrs. Glasscock of an extremely immoral nature.

H. C. Easterday, a druggist, tells in an affidavit of letters passing between Mrs. Glasscock and the druggist's clerk, in which she asked for money, because, as the clerk related, she was in trouble as a result of their intimacy.

Letters From Mrs. Glasscock.

A letter from Mrs. Glasscock to the Senator, written on House of Representatives' stationery, is then given. It says that the husband has begun divorce proceedings; that she finds "we have been caught up with" and that she does not know how he has gotten hold of anything. It adds: "Now, I think you should attend to the matter right away."

"I intended telling you this morning, but thought the matter over, I feel it would not do to compromise you any more than possible, and for fear I was watched again would use the medium of the mail, to find out your knowledge of it, and beg, or rather say you must come to my aid immediately, for you got me in it by having me come so often to see you."

The letter continues to recite the misery of the Glasscock children. It asks the Senator to see her or send some trusted person to relieve her distress. She says she will employ a lawyer if she does not hear from him by Tuesday following.

Another letter tells of her husband being out of town and concludes thus: "Now, I am coming to see you.

"Get there early before any one gets there, 8 o'clock Monday morning. I must see you particular. I have some things I wish to tell you, and I shall be sure to come, for I must see you by some means if I have to see you on the street or in the S—— chamber.

"How" I should like to see you this eve. "I guess you know.

(Signed) CARRIE M. GLASSCOCK.
(Excuse)."

A Detective's Story.

J. M. Elder, a detective, tells how he shadowed the Glasscocks after the foregoing letter was received. He saw Mrs. Glasscock come to the Senator's office on the appointed Monday morning. Her husband accompanied her, but remained outside the building for the evident purpose of coming on the scene after Mrs. Glasscock was inside the Senator's office.

She did not get in, however. Then the Glasscocks went to the Capitol, Mrs. Glasscock going to the Senate reception room, the Senate gallery, and elsewhere, while her husband hid behind pillars and watched proceedings. Mrs. Glasscock sent her card to the Senator, on the floor of the Senate chamber, but he did not respond.

On one occasion she sent a letter by one of her children. The letter is given in full. It tells of her troubles and upbraids the Senator for alleged perfidy. It says among other things: "I will annoy your every step and speak to you in any place if you do not see me and help me or send me help. You don't dare to say anything to me or I will denounce you as a seducer of women and that it has been going on over a year with me.

"I have done nothing to injure you, yet you, a rich man, will bring a woman and five little children to destitution. I swear I will go right face to face on the street, in the Capitol, before any and every one, telling them how you have treated me, if you do not relieve me—which will be the best way out of the trouble we both are in, for I will leave town."

Detective Elder says that after this letter was delivered Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock came to the Capitol together, the former seeking to see the Senator and the latter watching. This mutual action of husband and wife was after he had begun the divorce suit against her.

Other Affidavits.

Charles J. Rappler, secretary of Senator Stewart, verifies the detective's statements as to the Glasscocks being together at the Capitol. He also tells of her frequent visits to the Senator's office and rooms, during which she pleaded for charity, and the Senator treated her with nothing but the usual consideration.

The secretary says he had a key to the room and went in and out at pleasure.

John A. Clarke, attendant at the Senator's rooms, makes a similar affidavit as to Mrs. Glasscock's many calls for charity at the Portland flats and elsewhere and the propriety of all actions when the attendant was about.

A Pathetic Appeal.

Another letter of Mrs. Glasscock's is given as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1894.

My Dear Senator:

Remorse and misery and being deserted by my husband drives me almost to distraction. Persecuted by your detectives, who are hounding me down, my rent, unpaid, and by Saturday I shall be thrown into the street with my starving children.

You know too well how I have sinned and how I have fallen. Can you now, in my hour of trouble and distress, desert me?

I have done all I could to keep our situation from the public gaze, but events are now crowding themselves to a pitch that I shall no longer be able to shield you.

If I can get out of Washington I shall hide myself away from newspaper reporters, who will beset me when my distress becomes public notoriety. You are spending more to hurt me, who has and is still shielding you.

Get me out of the way of my husband's lawyers and I shall defend you against all odds. It is no use to allow this scandal to get into the papers.

What is the use to rake up this scandal? Give me means to get away with my five children, and your enemies will be foiled. I must have relief at once. Matters are getting serious and very compromising for you.

Is it possible you can treat me so badly? I who have never by word or deed injured you? Do this that I ask and no more of me will you ever hear.

Sincerely, CARRIE G——."

Arthur Barnes swears to conversations with Mrs. Glasscock, in which she tells that she has shown the divorce papers to several, including a Dr. Michel, said to be an enemy of the Senator, who is alleged to have said he would have the papers published all over the Pacific slope to ruin the Senator.

The affidavits of a number of neighbors of the Glasscocks' tell in detail of their living together after the divorce proceedings were begun and until August 5 last.

NOISE IN THE NIGHT.

Birds and Beasts Can Make All They Please, According to Judge Kimball.

If polly wants a cracker he has a right to say so, and if he should care to indulge in a little profanity he cannot be arrested. And if bird-tamer Schmidt's lop-eared rabbit makes a noise Jeweler Desio has no redress. If the birds and rabbits in the pet animal emporium annoy him to the extent that he cannot sleep he will have to thicken the walls or move to a place where he will be beyond the reach of the noise. Schmidt appeared in Judge Kimball's court this morning to answer the charge brought against him by his neighbor, the jeweler.

Lawyer Randall Hagner was in court as counsel for the defendant, and he had a large Century dictionary and several law books which he intended reading to the court.

He read the dictionary definition of fowl, but it was found unnecessary to read the legal authorities.

Judge Kimball had read a notice of the case in the papers, and he was ready to decide the case for the defendant.

Even Prosecuting Attorney Pugh's strong argument could not make the court believe that a parrot came within the provisions of the regulations which provide against the "crowing" and "cackling" of fowls.

Judge Kimball was perfectly satisfied that the law was intended to protect citizens against the noises of barn yard fowls. He was satisfied that the law was intended to protect the citizens against crowing roosters in the morning and cackling hens through the day. The judge also spoke of scratching hens and roosters, but Mr. Pugh said that scratching chickens do not disturb the peace and quiet of persons.

But Judge Kimball thought they did. He knew from experience that chickens greatly annoy persons by scratching in their flower beds.

Counsel had entered a demurrer in the case, and this was sustained. The charge was dismissed.

RETURN OF BISHOP KEANE.

His Ideas as to the Future of the Government of Italy.

Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, has returned to this country from his visit to Rome, and will arrive in Washington this afternoon. He was interviewed in Baltimore last night, where he was the guest of Cardinal Gibbons.

The pope, said Bishop Keane, expressed the opinion that the time was approaching when imperial or monarchical forms of government would be no longer tolerated, but would be succeeded by democracy, of which he pointed to the United States and France as examples of what he considered the broadest types of government.

Pope Leo did not hesitate to say that he regarded America as the bulwark of the church. Bishop Keane said that the relations between the vatican and the quirinal had not changed in any manner whatever, the pope refusing to be affected by the influences that have been brought to bear upon him to withdraw his friendship from France and place it with the triple alliance.

He thinks that Italy will become a republic in the future, with the pope having full and unquestioned gubernatorial authority over the city of Rome.

Very Pleasant.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Under the espionage of the gallant and witty cashier, a party of ladies were going through the vaults of a big Detroit bank and gazing with awe at the wads of wealth stored therein.

"My!" exclaimed one of the party, as they came out into the corridor, "how chilly it is!"

"Naturally," smiled the courteous cashier, with a bow, "there's a cool million in there."

A Point in Ethics.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

"There has been one little matter that has been troubling me," said the Disagreeable Man, "and I would like to have it solved. When mind reading becomes general, will it be the proper thing to knock a man down for calling you a liar in his mind, if he does not speak the words?"

Brother-in-Law to the Duke.

From Puck.

Cawker—"Young Goslin claims to be related to the British nobility."

Cumso—"How does he figure it out?"

Cawker—"After Miss Scadds promised to be a sister to him she married the Duke of Mudbanks."

A Look Into the Future.

From the Atchison Globe.

Pick out twenty young men and not more than five of them are making an effort to save money. The indications are that the poorhouse of the future will have to be six stories high with folding beds in every room.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Prices Improved, but the Volume of Business Small.

BEAR SENTIMENT STILL RULING

Outlook for the Granger Roads Not Promising.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Traders were disposed to take profits this morning, and even up outstanding contracts at the close of the week. Prices were improved in consequence, but the volume of business was insignificant. The sentiment of the room is unchanged, the bear doctrine being acquiesced in by nearly all of the more active operators. Rock Island's action will increase the doubt concerning the earning capacity of other roads depending on the same class of traffic and may lead to an organized raid on the more vulnerable of these properties.

The outlook for the Granger roads is not promising and future activity cannot reasonably be expected to improve values. What activity there was in today's market was confined largely to this group and was conducted in the hope of establishing a higher level for selling purposes. Northwest sold up 7-8 per cent to 104, St. Paul a similar amount to 66 and Burlington 3-4 per cent to 75 3-8. Rock Island opened strong at a gain of 3-4 per cent, reacted 1-2 point to 60 1-2 and then advanced, on covering to 61 3-4, closing strong. The selling yesterday afternoon was perhaps a trifle in excess of the cause, but the decline is not yet complete.

In the industrial group Chicago Gas was the feature, gaining 1⅛ per cent on buying for both accounts. The situation is still decidedly complicated, the negotiations with the Mutual Fuel Gas Company having accomplished nothing. Threats of a serious rate war seem more than ever likely of fulfillment. The company will pay its regular dividend shortly, and should the disturbing factors be adjusted previously the room's belief in higher prices may be justified.

Sugar sold up ¾ per cent to 96½ on moderate trading. Refined sugars were reduced ⅛ per cent a pound this morning, making the total reduction during the week a fraction over ¼ per cent.

Yesterday's decision in the injunction suit to prohibit this company from carrying on its business within the state of Massachusetts without first complying with the request of the state authorities to file a report of its condition for the year ending in March was favorable to the company, and gives legal sanction to the reticent policy of the management. The stock does not rally easily, and the best informed operators are averse to taking risks on the long side for the present.

Distillers was dull and strong around 11. Some interesting developments are likely to be disclosed at the adjournment of the several conferences now being held in the west. In the absence of definite knowledge traders are partial to the long side for a quick turn.

The market for foreign exchange was dull and reflected no important change in either rates or conditions. Money rates continue to rule at 2a3 per cent for thirty and ninety-day loans, respectively. Bankers are encouraged by the gradual weekly extension of the loans and believe that the interest account may be converted into a more fruitful source of profit before the year is out.

Activity in the stock market would, of course, hasten this result, but if trade conditions are to be wholly relied upon it is not unlikely that another disappointment will be added to an already long series.

The banks have gained $344,000 in lawful money during the week, and report an increase of over two and three-quarter millions in loans. This increase is not fully reflected in the deposits, so that the entire gain in lawful money is not required for the surplus account. The statement in detail follows: Reserve increased $20,975, loans increased $2,832,000, specie increased $574,100, legals decreased $229,700, deposits increased $1,293,700, and circulation increased $369,700.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway:

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	95⅝	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛
American Sugar, pfd	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
American Tobacco	....	....	....	....
American Cotton Oil	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
Atchison	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....
Canada Pacific	....	....	....	....
Chesapeake and Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
C. C. C. and St. L.	40	40	40	40
Chicago B. and Q.	74⅝	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛
Chic. and Northwestern	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
Chicago Gas	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72
C., M. and St. Paul	65⅝	66	65⅝	65⅞
C., M. and St. Paul, pfd	....	....	....	....
C., R. I. and Pacific	61	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛
Del., Lack. and W	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛
Delaware and Hudson	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
Denver and Rio Grande	....	....	....	....
Dis and Cattle Feeding	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
General Electric	38⅝	40	38⅝	39⅝
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
Louisville and Nashville	57	57⅛	57	57⅛
Long Island Traction	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Metropolitan Traction	....	....	....	....
Manhattan Elevated	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Missouri Pacific	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29
National Lead Co	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
U. S. Cordage Co	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
U. S. Cordage, pfd	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
New York Central	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
N. Y. and New England	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛
N. Y., C. and St. Louis	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific, pfd	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝
North American	....	....	....	....
Ont. and Western	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Pacific Mail	15	15	14⅝	15
Phila. and Reading	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛
Pullman P. Car Co	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛
Richmond Terminal	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Phila. Traction	....	....	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....	....	....
Tenn. Coal and Iron	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
Union Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Wabash, pfd	15	15	15	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Wheeling & L. E., pfd	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Western Union Tel	89