

PUNCTURED BY PUGH.

A Flood of Light Thrown on the Motives Behind the Famous Edmunds Resolutions.

The Senate Majority Desires Boldly to Revise the Acts of the Executive on Removals.

Which, Under the Constitution, It Has Not the Shadow of a Right to Do.

Garland's Interest in the Pan-Electric Assisted by Vest to Antedate Cleveland's Nomination.

Animus of Edmunds' Resolutions. Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Pugh made his reply to Senator Edmunds to-day as full galleries, though not to quite as full a senate chamber, as the gentleman from Vermont had. Mr. Edmunds had done his best work in his general discussion of the nature of our government and the relations of the different parts to each other. Mr. Pugh brought the discussion back to the real point at issue, and that is the right of the senate to revise the president's exercise of the power of suspension. He confined the point to be discussed to the narrowest possible limits. He showed as through a familiarity with the details of the subject, that he had used his mind with equal effectiveness in detail. As the best point of the Vermont senator was his citation of Thurman as an authority, Mr. Pugh recurred to that early in his remarks. He quoted from Mr. Thurman's speeches in 1859 on the proposed repeal of the tenure-of-office act, to show that he held most unqualifiedly that the power of suspension or removal was vested by the constitution.

ABSOLUTELY IN THE PRESIDENT. Without participation therein by the senate. The senator showed that the papers regarding his removal Mr. Thurman called for, was a territorial judge, and that in the opinion of many eminent lawyers, including Mr. Everts, the territorial judges are United States judges within the meaning of the tenure of office act, who could not be suspended and who could be removed only by consent of the senate. Mr. Edmunds declared yesterday that there were many other calls for papers made by Mr. Thurman, but he mentioned only this one, and this one Mr. Pugh easily showed was like most of Mr. Edmunds' illustrations, aside from the particular point of issue. President Cleveland, however, has suspended several territorial judges. Mr. Pugh stated that no precedent for the present demand of the senate could be found in the action of the judiciary committee during the time Mr. Thurman was chairman, and he

NEATLY DISPOSED OF. Edmunds all the argument made by Edmunds that the papers in the Duskin case were needed by the senate to enable it to make up its mind whether he ought to be removed or not, by showing that his term of office expired in December last, so that he had ceased to hold his office before the official four weeks before Mr. Edmunds made his report, and even before the attorney general was called on for papers. Mr. Edmunds cited Andrew Jackson on his side, but Mr. Pugh was able to furnish messages from old Hickory refusing papers to the senate on the express ground that they dealt with matters that were beyond the jurisdiction of the senate, and with which, therefore, the senate had no business. Mr. Pugh's statements were more nearly to the point than Mr. Edmunds'. When he added in a low tone, and there were Andrew Jackson yet alive, applause began in the galleries.

THE SENATOR'S REMARKS. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The senate session opened with a tilt between Messrs. Logan and Riddelberger over the publication in the Record of a letter from J. B. Eads to Mr. Logan, denying having any representatives on the floor of the senate. Riddelberger claiming that he was charged with falsehood in the letter. The judiciary committee reported to Mr. Pugh addressed the senate. He said: My views are fully expressed in the minority report. I wish, however, to prevent the senate from being misled as to the character of the question between the senate and the president. When the senator from Vermont is at the wheel he steers by his own eyes. When he is in the hands of the senate he never consults other sailors, and loses his temper when his seamanship is questioned, and when the officers of the ship undertake to direct a crew to man the helm, he is not content, he instantly heeds a mutiny. He would furnish specific cases of political action by the department at a later meeting of the committee. In reply to further inquiries he stated that he had made from 125 to 100 appointments in the pension bureau since the beginning of his term, of which 143 were Democrats.

JUST PURCHASE IN OPEN MARKET. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The secretary of the treasury, in his report to-day in his reply to the resolution of the 3d inst., directing him to inform the senate how much, if any, the actual payments and purchases of the principal of the public debt had been made since the 1st of January, 1885, and how the requirements of the law regulating the sinking fund, and how the existing laws can be carried out in relation to said fund from this time until the 31st of December, 1891, 4 1/2 per cent. bonds mature. The secretary says: The reduction of the public debt from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1885, has exceeded the requirements of the sinking fund by \$312,000,000. The amount of the sinking fund standing is \$284,683,250, and these are the only bonds now outstanding redeemable at the rate of 127 1/2 per cent. The amount which may be absorbed before the maturity of the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of 1891, which come next in order of redemption, further additions to the fund can only be made by the purchase of bonds in the open market.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Pultizer, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely the Seneby bill to repeal the civil service law. Mr. Stone of Missouri filed a minority report. Mr. Stewart of Arkansas reported a bill requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad company to pay the costs of surveying its lands. Mr. Morrill of Kansas called up the bill repealing the limitation on the time within which the pension claims of militiamen disabled when acting under orders of an United States officer must be filed. Messrs. Rogers, Reagan and McMillan opposed the bill. The house went into committee of the whole on the Indiana appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon attacked the president for reviving the settlers out of Oklahoma and failing to drive out the cattlemen. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON WAIFS. President Bates of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company yesterday concluded his argument before the house committee on postoffices and post roads. He said average rates east of the Mississippi were 25 cents, while west they were much higher, owing to the Western Union monopoly. Mr. J. C. Keife of New York said two-thirds of the telegraph business was clear water with one speck of dirt in it. Congress should make laws to prevent consolidation rather than establish a postal telegraph system. Western Union representatives will be heard on Tuesday. The senate committee on foreign relations yesterday passed suitable resolutions regarding the president's removal. Mr. Miller, and sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Miller.

A CHAMBER OF DEATH.

Terrific Fight Between Prominent Citizens of New Orleans Spring-locked in a Room Together.

Both of Them Filled With Bullets—One of Them Found Dead and the Other Mortally Wounded.

The Cash of a Hoosier County Treasurer Proves to be Over \$78,000 Short.

Important Evidence in the Maxwell Case Missing—Another Man Goes to Canada.

Fatal Bravery. Special to the Globe.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—A desperate shooting affray took place to-day in the clerk's office of the United States district court in the custom house, in which one of the principals was killed and the other fatally wounded. Both of them are well-known in the city. The man who was killed was a young lawyer who had held the position of inspector of customs. Capt. L. M. Brod had been for years one of the most prominent men in the steamboat business. Mr. Grace, who had an admirably good record before the United States district court, was seated in the private or inner office of the clerk when Brod entered. The suit happened to be against a friend of Brod, and the latter had interested himself in it. Stepping up to Grace, he said: "You ought to be more of a gentleman than to take a case like that." Grace sprang from his seat, declaring that he was as such a gentleman, and as good a man as Brod. The latter struck him upon the face with the light cane he carried, which Grace drew, his revolver and fired, the ball inflicting a mortal wound.

BROD STAGGERED. But did not retreat. Again he lifted his cane and struck his antagonist across the face. He replied as before with a second shot which struck Brod in the chest, inflicting a mortal wound. Brod was almost impossible to miss him as the two men stood within a few feet of each other. By this time Brod had got out his pistol and a number of shots were fired, the two men facing each other resolutely. When Grace's pistol refused to fire he turned and ran to the door as if to escape from the room. There had been a number of people in it when the firing began, but they had scattered at the first shot, and the door was locked on him. Grace ran into the outer room to escape, pursued by Brod, who struck him over the head with the butt of his pistol. He tried to open the door and it was locked by a spring. This was the last of the light seen by the outsiders, for the two men were shut up in the room together with all the doors spring-locked. Another pistol shot was heard, and then

THE CROWD WITHOUT WAITED a few minutes and then entered the room. The two men lay on the floor close together, Grace stark dead at the door, which he had been trying to open. Brod insensible and mortally wounded in the center of the room. The bodies of the witnesses were accurate. Every one of Grace's bullets had taken effect, one entering Brod's face, penetrating from cheek to cheek, another passing through the back and lodging in the abdominal cavity, the third penetrating the right lung. Grace was shot through the arm and thigh in the chest. Most of the wounds had been inflicted while the men were standing face to face, and with their pistols almost touching each other's breasts. Grace was 30 years of age, very popular, and enjoyed a good practice. Brod had lately been the agent of the French opera here and was in various steamboat enterprises. He is a Crook's man of age, and was regarded as a dangerous man by the police. He had been the principal in several duels. Last year he was in a duel with Mr. Perch, whom he wounded. Brod was a married man.

IN SELF-DEFENCE. NEW YORK, March 10.—George W. Curtin, a peddler of cheap jewelry, surrendered himself to the police to-day as the murderer of Barkeeper Malloy, who was shot in his saloon on South Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon. Curtin, who is a young man, has been verified that Malloy and others some time ago robbed him of a portion of his stock; he went to the saloon yesterday to demand restitution, and that Malloy threatened to shoot him, and he made a motion as if to draw a revolver. Curtin says he does not remember what followed, but supposes he shot Malloy. He did not know that the barkeeper was dead until he read of it in the newspapers to-day. He says his family is starving in Brooklyn.

SKIPPED OVER TO CANADA. NEW YORK, March 10.—In 1871 Gustav Wolfman came to this city from Cincinnati and opened a railroad and steamship ticket office and collection agency. He made money rapidly until he formed the acquaintance of Gustav Silberberg, who induced him to invest between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in the glass sign business in "accommodation" notes and in Wall street speculation. The venture was disastrous, and Silberberg committed suicide a short time ago. On Saturday Wolfman absconded and is now supposed to be in Canada. His liabilities are about \$40,000 and his assets are about \$4,000. It is supposed that he took about \$2,000 in cash with him. His two chief clerks have arranged to go into business for themselves and hope to be able to reduce the loss to Wolfman's creditors.

THE CHAMBER MONEY BELT. ST. LOUIS, March 10.—An important factor in the evidence in the case against H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Charles Arthur Preller, has disappeared. The lost link is the chamber money belt which Preller wore just previous to his death, and which was afterwards found in one of Maxwell's trunks. The belt had been cut from the body, and the shape of the incision corresponded exactly with the shape of a pair of surgical scissors also found among Maxwell's possessions. All efforts to recover the lost article have thus far been fruitless.

HANGED TO A TREE. LOUISVILLE, March 10.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: Last night twenty-five masked men took Handy Woodward, colored, out of jail at Russellville, Ky., and hanged him to the same limb to which the notorious Sam Haly was hung two years ago. Woodward was identified as the man who attempted to outrage the twelve-year-old daughter of R. Johnson, the station agent at Railroad.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD. Special to the Globe. RAINSWOOD, Va., March 10.—"Blind" Pennywood was shot and killed in a street fight this afternoon with a man named Coleman. There was a long-standing feud between the men, and they made many ugly threats toward each other. About 3 o'clock the two men met and at once clinched. Coleman was the weaker man, and was in a fair way to be well whipped, when he drew a revolver and shot Pennywood through the head. Coleman is now in jail.

STUBBORN STRIKERS.

The Great Strike on the Gould Southwestern System Shows no Signs of Weakening.

Matters Remarkably Quiet All Along the Line—Freight Traffic Entirely Suspended.

General Orders Issued by the Missouri Pacific Office Discharging all Strikers.

The Story Regarding a Threatened Strike at Chicago Proves a Big Hoax.

The Fight Still On. St. Louis, March 10.—It is authoritatively stated that the Missouri Pacific company will attempt to resume freight traffic to-morrow. The order of Supt. Kerrigan, heretofore presented, applies to all the strikers on the system, and they have all along the line of the road withdrawn quietly from the company's premises. Kerrigan's order is as follows:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that your action in withdrawing from the employment of the Missouri Pacific Railway company was voluntary abandonment of the service of the company, and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. You are now notified that you must immediately leave the same to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the company as soon as possible. W. KERRIGAN, CHIEF CLERK.

RESISTANCE EXPECTED. The company is supposed to be employing men to take the places of the strikers. Resistance to the running of trains is expected. It is impossible to transfer freight from the east side of the river or vice versa, and freight business is practically suspended. Merchants are loud in their complaints and fear business will be permanently diverted from St. Louis. Passenger traffic is not interfered with. No disturbances of any kind have occurred here. New engineers employed at Fort Worth were forced to vacate their cabs and the strikers' engines. Reports come from Chicago that there will be no strike on the Northwestern road, as predicted last night; also that Chicago merchants do not complain of any delay in delivering goods. This night at Marshall, Tex., call upon all employees connected with the railroad to strike to lend their aid in driving convict and Chinese labor from the roads.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT. Dispatches from points on the Missouri and Kansas roads are to the effect that the strikers are observing perfect quiet and no disturbances have occurred. They remain in their determination to force the railroad companies to accept their demands, but as the strike proceeds do not express such great confidence that this will be the result as they did when they first ceased work. The railroad men are at different points are reticent but seem as confident and determined as their striking employees. KANSAS CITY, March 10.—The Missouri Pacific people to-day ordered that the strikers be expelled from the yards. Nothing of note occurred in connection with the strike.

A GIGANTIC CANARD. The Reports of Chicago Railroad Strikes Groundless. CHICAGO, March 10.—The St. Louis dispatch regarding a strike on the Northwestern road was generally discredited in railway circles. It served, however, to create a stir on the board of trade for a little while, but the excitement soon died away. The improbability of such a thing being accepted by nearly everybody as proof that it was a canard. At the principal down-town railway offices a similar feeling prevailed. At none of these offices was there any indication of anything of a misunderstanding between any railway company here and its employees. Mr. Wellington, assistant general freight agent of the Wabash road, said: There is not any trouble at this point that we are aware of. We do not expect any. We are sending out our freight and passenger trains the same as if no strike was in existence. There is no trouble of any kind here. We are not accepting any freight to points on the Missouri Pacific road. We have no Knights of Labor connected with the road here. We got rid of them about a year ago.

LABOR NOTES. Thirteen miners have been working in the New Hampshire mine, Cumberland, Md., since the strike commenced, yesterday morning. The strikers' union is in that region complete. It is observed that the men there are considerably vexed at the inclusion of the New Hampshire mine and its operators in the strike. The men of the mine are not in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, where, if the strike continues until the middle of next week, it will make trouble. Freight shippers can reach points in Texas by the Illinois Central, the Rock Island, the Topka and Santa Fe roads. It is not the merchants, but the manufacturers who will feel the effects of the strike. Manufacturers of plows and similar implements are the ones who feel the effect most seriously.

WORTH \$150,000, Yet Living in Filth and Squalor. Special to the Globe. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth Emerson has lived in Rochester over thirty years, formerly at a hotel, where she was noticeable as an intelligent and attractive woman. Then she bought a house, shut her neighbors in, kept all from everybody, even her own children, and the society of her neighborhood. She never went out, except for necessities. She lived in squalor, and her garments were filthy. Three weeks ago she fell ill, but would allow no one to assist her. Her husband had no condition to be discovered by her neighbors, who sent a nurse to care for her, but she would have driven the woman away had she not been too weak. She died two days since. The fact has just come to light that this remarkable woman was worth about \$150,000. She left a will, drawn by herself, devising \$60,000 to the Presbyterian benevolent societies and the remainder to the children and grandchildren of Rev. Dr. Eastman of Southville, Ont. whose daughter, it is said, she was. She was twice married, her first husband's name being Gilbert. The executors named are Charles V. Pond of this city and G. G. Clark of New York, secretary of the American Express company. Mrs. Emerson left a note also, stating that she had no child, sister or brother, father or mother living.

HEARD AN ASSASSIN. KANSAS CITY, March 10.—Samuel C. Schaefer, a real estate agent of this city, who was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for swindling John F. Blair, the Blairstown, N. J., millionaire, to to-day bound over in the criminal court at Indianapolis to answer the charge of conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Blair in the employment of an assassin. The case will be heard on the 29th inst. Schaefer was placed in jail here to-night in default of bail in the sum of \$10,000.

TRIED TO DROWN HIMSELF.

Special to the Globe. KANKAKEE, Ill., March 10.—Miss Nellie Foster, an attractive young lady of this city, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself in the river last night. Being missed from home at bed-time, search was instituted and her path to the river was traced by her footprints in the newly-fallen snow. She was discovered in an unconscious condition on the ice, where she had succeeded in dragging herself after her icy bath. She is still in a critical condition. A love affair is said to be the cause of her attempt.

SHORT OVER \$78,000. VINCENTS, Ind., March 10.—County Treasurer Hollinsworth is short in his accounts \$78,273.33. Everybody is dumfounded and mortified at this gigantic exposure. Hollinsworth was a non-resident and withdrew from the city before he took hold of the treasurer's office. What he has done with this immense sum of money puzzles everybody. The conjecture is that it has been squandered in marginal gambling, and in a woman affair, over which Hollinsworth had one suit in court. Ex-County Treasurer W. W. Berry has been installed in charge of the office.

CRIMINAL COUNCILS. P. N. Pittman, an employe of G. W. Moore's insurance agency of Detroit, Mich., has been arrested in Kalamazoo, on a charge of embezzling up to the New York Life Insurance company.

JOHN JOHNSON, a convict confined in the jail at Pittsfield, Mass., made a murderous attack on Keeper Fuller yesterday, and the latter to save his life shot Johnson through the heart.

THE SENATE LEADERS. Brief Pen Sketches of the Senators of Solid Sense. Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The scenes in the senate this week have been very interesting. The great debate on the right of the senate to demand the reasons for the suspension of officers has filled the galleries, and turned all attention to the figures on the east side of the river. There are a half dozen men on each side of the chamber, and they are the leaders on the debate, and on them all eyes center. On the Republican side Edmunds is the recognized leader. His big, bald head, with its fringe of white hair, is a target for the bullets of eyes. His face is a target, and he is in the control of his own fate that you can never tell by looking at it what is passing in his mind. He is not a polished orator, but his clear, judicial mind enables him to assume the leadership of the side, in spite of his coldness and personal unpopularity. Sherman is not like him in appearance or manner. He is a tall and thin man, his iron-grey beard closely cropped, his rather small head well covered with white hair, and his eyes are more earnestly than Edmunds, accompanying his words with more animated gestures. Yet he does not command quite the attention that Edmunds does. Logan holds attention because he is a more

able and more of an orator, not because of what he says, for on a constitutional debate like this, he does not "size up" beside Sherman and Edmunds. He is a more popular speaker, however, than either of them. If the gallant and not the senate were the judge, Logan would be worth both of the Ingalls receives pretty close attention when he speaks, for he is not only an able lawyer, but has a wonderful command of language. His keen, caustic sentences cut like pointed arrows, and he is a man whose peculiarity extending even to his hair, which is narrow, but with a high forehead, the gray hair on top parted in the middle, and the thin face set off with a gray mustache, goatee and gold-rimmed eye-glasses. He is a man of a high order of intelligence, and a man of a high order of intelligence, and a man of a high order of intelligence.

HEAD OF THE COLUMN. which a more aggressive man with his splendid abilities might. It is a fact not generally known that Jackson was not only strongly recommended for a place in Lincoln's cabinet, but was only rejected by a narrow margin. The misfortune of being selected for that place—for it can scarcely be regarded other than a misfortune for a young and able statesman to exchange a growing position in the senate for a brief position in Lincoln's cabinet, was pointed out by Jackson in the preparation of the minority report of the committee defending Cleveland's course, is a big, broad-shouldered man, with a wonderful memory and thorough understanding of constitutional law. He is a man of a high order of intelligence, and a man of a high order of intelligence, and a man of a high order of intelligence.

A WOMAN'S STRANGE LIFE. Worth \$150,000, Yet Living in Filth and Squalor. Special to the Globe. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth Emerson has lived in Rochester over thirty years, formerly at a hotel, where she was noticeable as an intelligent and attractive woman. Then she bought a house, shut her neighbors in, kept all from everybody, even her own children, and the society of her neighborhood. She never went out, except for necessities. She lived in squalor, and her garments were filthy. Three weeks ago she fell ill, but would allow no one to assist her. Her husband had no condition to be discovered by her neighbors, who sent a nurse to care for her, but she would have driven the woman away had she not been too weak. She died two days since. The fact has just come to light that this remarkable woman was worth about \$150,000. She left a will, drawn by herself, devising \$60,000 to the Presbyterian benevolent societies and the remainder to the children and grandchildren of Rev. Dr. Eastman of Southville, Ont. whose daughter, it is said, she was. She was twice married, her first husband's name being Gilbert. The executors named are Charles V. Pond of this city and G. G. Clark of New York, secretary of the American Express company. Mrs. Emerson left a note also, stating that she had no child, sister or brother, father or mother living.

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M. JULES VERNE SHOT.

The Celebrated French Novelist Receives a Wound From a Revolver in His Nephew's Hand.

Terrible Suffering Reported Among the Irish Residents of the Isle of Arran.

A Plot for the Overthrow of the Mikado Unearthed in the Japanese Empire.

The Powers to Meet at Constantinople on Saturday to Consider Greece.

Shot by His Nephew. AMIENS, France, March 10.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate Jules Verne. Two shots were fired at him by a young student, who turned out to be the author's nephew, and who had come down from Paris for the purpose of killing his uncle. One of the bullets missed the novelist altogether. The other struck him in the leg, inflicting a slight wound. The nephew has for some time been a student in Paris and is thought to be a monomaniac.

Starving Irish People. LONDON, March 10.—The government has placed grubboats at the service of Mr. Tuke in his work of relieving distress among the inhabitants of the island along the Western Irish coast. Indescribable distress has been developed among the people inhabiting the Arran Isles of Galway, who, besides having hardly anything to eat but potatoes, are without fire and shelter. The Irish people are in an often wretched state, and are in a state of starvation. The government has placed grubboats at the service of Mr. Tuke in his work of relieving distress among the inhabitants of the island along the Western Irish coast. Indescribable distress has been developed among the people inhabiting the Arran Isles of Galway, who, besides having hardly anything to eat but potatoes, are without fire and shelter. The Irish people are in an often wretched state, and are in a state of starvation. 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