

BIG FLEETS HAVE BATTLE

Terrific Naval Conflict Takes Place in the Straits of Korea.

JAPS ARE VICTORIOUS

Early Reports State They Succeeded in Sinking Six Russian Warships.

ALSO MET A HEAVY LOSS

Losses of the Japanese Are Unknown, but Is Believed They Suffered Nearly as Much as the Russians.

Tsingtau, May 29.—A telegram from Chinese sources says that in the naval battle in the Straits of Korea Saturday and Sunday the Russians have probably lost two battleships and two cruisers. This report has not been confirmed.

Washington, May 29.—From information received in Washington today it is believed that two of the Russian ships reported to have been sunk in the Korean straits by the Japanese are the Orel and her sister ship, the Borodino. They are battleships of 13,000 tons. Three other vessels reported sunk are believed to have been cruisers, the remaining one being a repair ship.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—A dispatch to a news agency from Chefoo says that private advice has been received by the Japanese consul there stating that the main portion of the Russian Baltic fleet engaged the Japanese squadron in the Straits of Korea last night.

London, May 29.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several Russian ships have been disabled, and that the remainder are in flight, with the Japanese pursuing.

Washington, May 29.—A dispatch was received at the state department yesterday saying that the Japanese government had made the announcement that its fleet had engaged the Russians in the Straits of Korea Saturday and had held them.

The reported sinking of the battleship Borodino is mentioned in a dispatch received at the state department yesterday from the consul at Nagasaki.

London, May 29.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai says that a telegram has been received here from Peking announcing that the Japanese fleet has been defeated off the Tsu islands and is fleeing northward, and that four Russian ships, including the battleship Borodino, have been sunk.

Washington, May 29.—Japanese Minister Takahira has received a dispatch from Tokyo saying in effect that the fighting in the naval battle thus far has been with favorable prospects for the Japanese. The minister's dispatch is from private sources.

Tsingtau, May 29.—There is a running naval engagement between the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Straits of Korea, near the island of Okl. It is reported that the whole Russian fleet is not participating, all the slower vessels having stayed around Japan. The Japanese losses so far are stated to be one cruiser and ten torpedo boats.

WAITING IN ANXIETY.

All Russia, and Especially the Emperor, Breathless.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—In this momentous hour the admiral and the Russian public are waiting breathlessly for the Japanese to furnish authentic news of the fate of Admiral Rojstvensky and his fleet, in which the hopes of the Russians are centered. The official disposition is to continue to wait patiently, but at the same time the strategic reason for such silence is recognized. The public, altering the premature jubilation of Saturday night, is inclined to reverse its attitude and to become pessimistic.

The report sent to Washington by the American consul at Nagasaki of the sinking of five Russian warships, including a battleship and a repair ship, was accepted as the most definite and the most authentic piece of news received up to midnight, and undoubtedly produced a bad impression. The fear was expressed that the sinking of the battleship might have been Rojstvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Souvaroff, on which the Japanese would undoubtedly concentrate their fire. The sinking of the repair ship Kamotchatka, which was fitted with the most modern machinery, might, it is thought, prove later to be a more severe loss than that of a warship, but at the admiralty, where crowds congregated Sunday afternoon and evening, the opinion was expressed that if Rojstvensky had cleared the gateway of the Sea of Japan with no other loss than reported by the American consul, the passage had not been dearly purchased, especially if the later reports should prove that the Japanese losses were of anything like equal proportions.

Emperor's Great Anxiety.

Probably no one in Russia displayed such intense anxiety as the emperor. Early Sunday morning he summoned Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral Avelan, head of the Russian admiralty department, and Admiral Wrenius, chief of the general staff of the navy, to Tsarskoye Selo and was clothed with them to a late hour, the only time his cabinet was to attend service in the chapel of the Alexandra palace, when the chaplain prayed for Rojstvensky's success.

The emperor was greatly distressed when the Washington dispatch containing the information sent by the consul at Nagasaki arrived. The newspaper dispatches naturally created the widest speculation. Some of the officers of the admiralty were inclined to take the view that the ships off Wonsung were empty collars sent to the rear to avoid hampering the warships unnecessarily, or that it was a division of little fighting value dispatched to confuse Togo, and did actually throw Togo off the trail and escape him, as the French fleet eluded

Nelson on the way to Egypt, and that they encountered only torpedo boats in the straits of Korea. This opinion, though, is not generally shared, and the great majority think that the Japanese scouts were able to keep in touch with the fighting division and the Japanese lay in wait for Rojstvensky in the narrow waters where the battle is reported to have taken place.

Probably a Torpedo Attack.

Nevertheless nobody believes that Togo's open battle, the consensus of opinion being that the Japanese, favored by a stage of the moon, which was at three-quarters full, waited and delivered a series of torpedo attacks Saturday night with such aid as their heavy ships could offer without running too much risk. Minors may have played an important role and perhaps been responsible for a large share of the losses reported. At any rate the result is not fully satisfactory to the naval authorities.

It is possible that a running fight at long range took place Sunday, from which better results are anticipated, as the naval authorities generally do not believe that torpedoing could be renewed Sunday night in the open sea. The cruisers Gromobol and the osea, of the Vladivostok squadron, have probably sailed to afford Rojstvensky any assistance in their power. If Rojstvensky gets clear of the straits Sunday night he should get close enough to Vladivostok Monday night to communicate.

No light is thrown on the four cruisers reported in the Kullis straits, and the only explanation is that possibly another division of converted cruisers has been detached for the purpose of confusing the Japanese.

At 1 o'clock this morning Admirals Wrenius and Avelan were shown the latest dispatches to the Associated Press. Admiral Avelan said: "Practically all information in the possession of the emperor or of the admiralty is contained in the Associated Press dispatches. Like the general public, we are now dependent on them for news, but we hope to be able to relieve the general suspense by dispatches containing authentic information from Vladivostok by this evening."

Doubt Japanese Victory.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—The St. Petersburg telegraph agency publishes the following from Shanghai under date of May 28:

"From all quarters telegrams are arriving here announcing that a naval battle is in progress between the Tsu straits and the Japanese coast. No details are given, but the tone of telegrams from Chefoo is favorable to the Russians."

"An English firm in Shanghai has received a telegram from Tokyo to the effect that the Japanese have been victorious, but nobody believes it."

"There is the greatest excitement in Shanghai. All the warships in the harbor have cleared for action."

"The cable to Wonsung has been interrupted since yesterday, but the cause is not known."

"Numerous merchantmen have postponed their departure pending the receipt of further news."

OYAMA WAITS.

Jap Army Evidently Holding Back Till After the Sea Fight.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—News from Manchuria indicates that Oyama's offensive has come to a halt. The transport service between Japan and the mainland of Manchuria is believed to have been suspended. The correspondent of the Associated Press at Russian headquarters telegraphs that the Japanese are retiring at the slightest pressure on their right or center and are shifting eastward seemingly with Kururoki developing a turning movement against Linvitch's left for the purpose of screening Kamamura's army, which is reported to be still farther east, presumably ready to march on Vladivostok.

The Japanese movements are apparently awaiting the result of the sea fight.

SHOOT IF NECESSARY.

Governor General of Warsaw Tells His Troops to Preserve Order.

Warsaw, May 27.—The governor general has issued a proclamation directing troops to restore order and to use arms without hesitation to this end.

Japs Push On.

Tokio, May 27.—Thursday the Japanese cavalry in driving a body of Russian cavalry northeastward, occupied Hsuenchieng, eighteen miles north of Changtu.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK

Rojstvensky Fires on and Destroys Unknown Merchantman in Japanese Waters.

Washington, May 29.—Confirmation has been received here from Shanghai of the press report that the Russian warships have sunk an unknown American merchant ship off the Japanese coast. Heavy gun fire is plainly heard to the northward.

Tokio, May 29.—The name and destination of the American steamer which Vice Admiral Rojstvensky is reported to have sunk off Formosa about May 21 is unknown here. Details concerning the sinking of the vessel are expected to be made known when the crew of the steamer reaches Japan. Although nothing is known here about the case, it is expected in official circles that Vice Admiral Rojstvensky will claim that the vessel was cruising.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—Nothing is known at the admiralty of the reported sinking of an unknown American steamer off Formosa. It is recognized at the admiralty as quite possible that "Rojstvensky may have been compelled by military necessity to destroy a neutral." If he feared that to allow it to proceed and report the whereabouts and direction of the Russian fleet would endanger his strategic plan and had no other alternative than to sink the ship. Such an incident is unfortunate, but every naval officer must admit that the risk in such a crisis is too great to take any chances. If the ship was unjustifiably sunk from the standpoint of international law Russia, of course, will have to foot the bills; but at any cost it is cheap if it favored Rojstvensky's mission.

Washington, May 29.—In the absence of any official information whatever regarding the reported sinking of an American steamer by Admiral Rojstvensky, officials in Washington profess a disinclination to discuss publicly any international aspect the case may have. Much depends on the action of the vessel when she was halted, whether the cargo she carried was contraband, and on other matters. If the vessel refused to stop when the Russians ordered it to, the latter, according to the view here, in the exercise of their rights under the existing war conditions, had a right to sink her at the spot. Many Americans, as well as other nationalities, are asserted to be carrying contraband of war in the far east, and if the vessel sunk was doing this she was liable to seizure under the law as to prizes and disposed of according to the rules of war.

"HERO" MEDAL GIVEN DES MOINES WOMAN

Cataloguer in State Library is Made Recipient of Carnegie Gift.

NINE "HEROES" NAMED

This Number is Approved Out of a List of 407 Names That Were Submitted to the "Hero Fund" Commission.

Pittsburg, May 29.—The first "Carnegie heroes" were named yesterday by the commission in charge of the \$5,000,000 fund given by the Ironmaster. At the May meeting of the commission nine cases were acted upon favorably.

Three silver and six bronze medals were awarded. Three widows, whose husbands lost their lives in the performance of acts of heroism, were cared for by the commission, and in one case a money grant was made to a heroine for educational purposes. The commission made a grant of \$10,000 to the general fund for the relief of the dependants upon the victims of the Brockton, Mass., disaster last March.

A young woman of Iowa was awarded a bronze medal. The heroine is Lavinia Steele, aged 27, a library cataloguer of Des Moines, who on December 9, 1904, saved the life of George E. Hill, a law student at Iowa City, Ia., by skating to where Hill had broken through the ice and dragging him to safety.

\$500 for Heroine.

The other awards were made as follows: Ernestine F. Atwood, aged 17, a student of the University of Iowa, saving the life of Harry M. Smith, 36 years, of Quincy, Mass. One August 22, 1904, while in bathing near North Weymouth, Mass. Smith became exhausted and sank. Miss Atwood dived and dragged the drowning man to the surface. Miss Atwood, who is a student in the department of designing at the Worcester Museum of Fine Arts, was awarded a silver medal and \$500 to be devoted by her to educational purposes.

Alexander Cameron, a painter, aged 27, of Lindsay, province of Ontario, Canada, was awarded a silver medal for rescuing George H. Bryans, an 8-year-old school boy from the flooded Souag river on April 24, 1904.

Gideon King Marshall, aged 39, a carpenter, lost his life at Springdale, Allegany county, Pa., on May 2, 1904, while attempting to rescue two laborers who were overcome by gas in a well. The commission awarded the widow a silver medal and \$500.

Widow a Beneficiary.

Seymour J. Leighton, aged 41, machinist, was drowned in the Merrimack river, while trying to rescue two schoolgirls on July 4, 1904, near Lawrence, Mass. Leighton's widow was awarded a bronze medal and \$500.

Thomas H. McCann, aged 22, a draw tender on the bridge at Portland, Me., tried to save a young boy from drowning on June 19, 1904, but was carried under by the lad. Mrs. McCann was awarded a bronze medal and \$500.

Louis A. Baumann, Jr., aged 17, a farmer's son, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of a companion while swimming near Penn township, Pennsylvania, on July 17, 1904.

John J. Riley, aged 44, a ticket seller, for rescuing a would-be suicide, who jumped into the ocean at Conoy island, N. Y., on August 15, 1904, was awarded a bronze medal.

John J. Healy, aged 24, hospital attendant at 2111 Lelan street, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of a servant girl who jumped into the water May 15, 1904, with suicidal intent.

\$12,200 Is Disbursed.

Twelve thousand two hundred dollars was disbursed by the commission. Immediately following the meeting today Charles L. Taylor, president of the commission, called to Mr. Carnegie the action taken.

Since the establishment of the fund on April 15, 1904, to May 15, 1905, 407 cases have been received, of which 239 have been refused as not within the scope of the fund and 159 are awaiting investigation.

The \$10,000 award to sufferers from the fire in the Brockton shoe factory of R. B. Glover & Co. was made in response to an appeal to Mr. Carnegie from George C. Holmes, chairman of the subscription committee. The disaster was caused by the explosion of a boiler, which started a fire. Fifty-nine employees lost their lives and ninety were injured, leaving destitute 126 persons who were dependent for support upon the killed or injured persons.

ROTSCHILD IS DEAD.

Head of the Famous Banking House Dies Suddenly at Paris—Great Philanthropist.

Paris, May 29.—Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch banking house bearing the name of Rothschild, and governor of the Bank of France, died this morning from acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout.

The announcement of the baron's death caused widespread regret, for he sided his position in the financial world the baron was known for his lavish charities, one of the latest being a gift of \$2,000,000 for the erection of working men's homes.

TO BE A CANDIDATE.

Shaw's Private Secretary Says He Will Try for Nomination for President.

Springfield, O., May 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw will be a candidate for the republican nomination for president.

This was the information vouchsafed here by "Hink" Edwards, of South Charleston, this county, who is Mr. Shaw's private secretary.

Mr. Edwards is home on a visit and to attend the republican state convention. He said it was Mr. Shaw's intention to retire from the cabinet in the next year.

Mr. Shaw will only be deterred from becoming a candidate by ill health.

STAGE ROBBED BY GUARD

Rural Messenger Near San Quentin, Cal., Thought to Have Shot Driver.

San Diego, Cal., May 29.—The special rural messenger, Estrada, sent out to guard \$700 in government money in transit to San Quentin, is believed to have held up the stage he was sent to guard. Pancho Arans, the driver, was found shot and clubbed in La Gruella canon, eighteen miles south of Ensenada, and Estrada and the \$700 missing.

FUN WITH ROSEWATER.

Testimony in Blackmailing Case Develops Much Laughter at His Expense.

Omaha, Neb., May 27.—Some new sensational testimony was given by Edward Rosewater in Judge Berka's court when Morris S. Algeo and his wife Lillian were arraigned on the charge of blackmailing the editor of the Omaha Bee and extorting \$250 from him under threats of an exposure of his "indiscretions."

For the first time a letter, which was slipped under Mr. Rosewater's door while he was holding a conference with Algeo relative to the payment of the promised \$1750, was offered in evidence. It read as follows:

"Mr. E. Rosewater: For God's sake try and settle this thing up some way with him, providing he will forgive me. My God, I have no money, no place to eat or sleep. I don't know what I will try and coax him to forgive me. Oh, please, am near wild with grief. What will I do? I don't want Maurice to leave me for I like him. Do the best you can for my sake."

"P. S.—Destroy this when you read it."

Signal to Her Husband.

Mr. Rosewater's testimony, with few exceptions, was identical to that given during the first arraignment of Algeo. Mr. Slabaugh attempted to show that when Mrs. Algeo rearranged the curtains in her room that she was signaling her husband that his victim was in the room, ready to be trapped.

When asked to describe the interior of room 89 at the Murray, Mr. Rosewater believed it faced west, but was not sure. He believed there was only one chair in the room and it occupied that while Mrs. Algeo stood in the middle of the room near the bed.

Mr. Rosewater then told of Algeo's actions when he entered the room and of the events leading up to the payment of the \$250.

Asked why he paid Algeo the \$250 Mr. Rosewater stated that he feared the scandal Algeo might create.

He said that while Algeo was sitting in his office that evening demanding the additional payment of \$1750, Mrs. Algeo slipped the letter under his door.

Called on Rosewater.

Mrs. Algeo afterwards called on Mr. Rosewater at his office and asked if he had received her husband's money. When informed that he had paid him \$250 the woman immediately took her departure.

On cross examination by Attorney Dunn Mr. Rosewater admitted that he had received letters from Jackson, Mich., recommending Mrs. Algeo.

When asked if Mr. Algeo had up to the time of the Rogers' cigar store negotiation, asked him to her room, or in any manner acted improperly with him, Mr. Rosewater replied that she had not.

"Did you leave your editorial writing to go to Rogers' store to see about this transaction?" asked Mr. Dunn.

A.—It was purely a business transaction. I've done lots of this kind of work with both young and old women.

Q.—Young or old, it made no difference to you?

A.—No (Great laughter).

SIX HUNDRED HOMELESS

Flood Along Valley of the Rio Grande Is Washing Away an Entire Town.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 27.—The Rio Grande is almost a mile wide and is flowing through the village of Tome, twenty miles south of Albuquerque, while its 600 inhabitants are camping on the hillside watching their homes being swept away. The entire property of the villages is being destroyed along with their crops. Other villages are threatened.

OUSTS THEM BY FORCE

Mayor Weaver Disregards Injunction Plans and Impeachment Is Now Predicted.

Philadelphia, May 27.—Mayor Weaver today took forcible possession of the offices of the director of public safety and director of public works. Neither Smyth nor Costello, the incumbents, offered serious resistance. Four detectives now guard the offices.

It is rumored this afternoon that republican "organization" leaders intend to impeach Mayor Weaver on the ground of malfeasance in office. With this end in view, it is said a special meeting to select the council will be called for tomorrow for this purpose.

Supreme Court to Rescure.

A writ of special supercedas was granted today by the supreme court to Judge Gordon, counsel for Mayor Weaver. The writ removes jurisdiction granted by Judge Ralston yesterday, and allows the mayor's new appointees to assume their duties as directors of public safety and of public works respectively. In the meantime the supreme court will investigate the matter.

TROLLEY CAR STRUCK.

Two Men Killed and Six Injured, One Fatally, in South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga., May 27.—Two men were killed and one fatally injured, two probably fatally, and three slightly injured in a collision by a passenger trolley and a Louisville and Nashville coal car on the Augusta-Aiken railway in a stretch of woods some miles from Augusta on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river.

The dead: J. E. HOLDMAN, motorman. FELIX BODDIE, driver. The injured: A. D. Hill, conductor, skull fractured, will die. C. W. Cheatham, McCormick, S. C., head and chest smashed; will die. A. W. Roberts, head cut, arm and leg broken, may die. S. W. Long, Troy, S. C., head injured, badly bruised. Claude Atkinson, injuries not serious. A. E. Kerns, Knoxville, Tenn., head and leg bruised; not serious.

The accident occurred at the foot of a steep grade near Clearwater, S. C.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED.

Struck by a Passenger Train Near Louisville, O.

Canton, O., May 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Gust Miller, of Louisville, O., and Mrs. Howell and daughter Anna, of Mrs. Bend, Ind., were struck by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad while out riding late and were instantly killed.

The bodies of the three women were found on the front of the engine. Miller's body was found some distance in the rear and was picked up by the train crew.

The accident occurred just outside the village of Louisville, a few miles south of this city.

SUSPECT TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Bothwell Pulford Commits Suicide Upon Being Questioned Regarding Berry Murder.

MRS. PULFORD INVOLVED

Though Pulford Was Worth Half a Million, Jealousy Made Him Miserable.

BERRY HAD A FAMILY

Efforts to Probe Murder Were Directed at Pulford and He Could Not Withstand the Severe Strain.

Savanna, Ill., May 27.—Bothwell Pulford, reputed to be the wealthiest citizen of Savanna, committed suicide today, a few moments after being questioned by a newspaper man regarding the whereabouts of his revolver with which he is suspected of having slain Attorney Daniel S. Berry, a former leading member of the Illinois legislature.

Pulford had denied any knowledge of killing Berry, but became agitated when questioned concerning the revolver. The story had been widely circulated that Berry was killed as a result of the attention paid by him to Pulford's wife. The public appeared more concerned over Pulford's connection with the Berry murder mystery than over the assassination itself. Instead of the natural feeling of horror that would have been expected after the shooting of Berry by an unseen hand Monday morning, interest centered universally in the coroner's inquest and expected disclosures of Pulford's connection with the case. Its exoneration upon the strength of his alibi was followed yesterday by renewed efforts to locate the assassin and culminated in this morning's suicide.

What Gossips Had to Say.

The reason assigned for believing that Pulford killed Berry is that gossip has had it for several years that the relations between Berry and the wife of the druggist were not what they should be. There have been strollings together, carriage rides and clandestine meetings, all of which were properly embellished by the interpretations of the village gossips.

"Bot," as he is called, was vastly more discussed than was the dead man. Many thought it possible that the coroner's jury might find a plea of insanity could be made and plenty of witnesses produced to sustain such an argument.

Caused Mental Derangement.

They declared that domestic worries for which the dead man was held partly responsible had wrought havoc with Pulford's mental condition.

Pulford was under the suspicion of having murdered Berry. He knew that such a suspicion was in the minds of the great majority of his fellow citizens, but he calmly attended to his duties at his drug store. When told by the officers and by reporters that the name was being mentioned in connection with the murder he replied that he knew it, but that he had plenty of witnesses to prove that he was at his own store at the precise moment the shots that ended "Big Dan" Berry's life were fired.

Shows No Signs of Worry.

He answered all questions asked him succinctly, vouchsafing no superfluous words. He freely admitted that he and Berry had had nothing to do with each other for several years, but denied that they had ever openly quarreled. He looked his questioners squarely in the eye as he talked of a situation that must be trying to any man, however well he may know of his own innocence.

The verdict of the coroner's jury sustaining Pulford's contention that he had witnesses to prove an alibi. Members of the jury expressed entire satisfaction with the evidence introduced to prove that Pulford was in his store and not at the scene of the crime when it was committed.

Family May Drop Inquiry.

The family of ex-representative Berry are prostrated with grief. While a man of stern and brusque manners, he is said to have been a kind husband and indulgent father. The two daughters, Ethlyn and Ivy, are both college bred. It is hardly believed that the family of the deceased would attempt to prosecute the inquiry into the murder of the husband and father.

If Pulford left his store with half a dozen people in it at the time, ran up the back stairs that led to the second floor, met Berry in the hallway, fired two shots which caused his death, and then passed down as he came and into the store without being seen or his absence observed, he executed a most wonderful and incredible feat.

How He Might Have Done It.

It is not impossible, and there are those who believe that it was done. The door through which Welch says he saw a man escape leads into the large unfinished auditorium of the theater. There are two ways of getting from this room to Pulford's store. One is by way of the stage exit, down a flight of stairs that lead directly past the rear windows of a dry goods store. The other way is to drop ten or twelve feet from the stage door into the alley.

Had the assassin dropped from the stage door he would not have exposed himself to view. This course might have been taken by the druggist.

Back a Dozen Years.

It is necessary to go back a dozen years to appreciate the relations between Berry and Pulford. At that time, perhaps, sixteen years ago, Pulford was a struggling druggist trying to make both ends meet with indifferent success. It is understood that finally his affairs became near the straining point that he was forced to appeal for help, and Berry came to his assistance. Pulford rallied financially after the weathering this storm and began then the era of prosperity which by the strictest economy in every phase of life resulted in his becoming one of the richest men in his part of the state.

Relations Only Platonic.

During this time Berry naturally was an intimate friend of the family, and in the natural course of his business and social

PRINCIPALS IN THE TRAGEDY.

Pulford, the Suicides. Pulford was born in Savanna. He was past 50 years of age and reputed to be worth \$500,000. He was familiarly said to own half the town. He owned the entire block in which the opera house is situated. All the citizens of the town were his friends.

Mr. Pulford owned and rented forty-seven of the best residences in Savanna. In addition he was the head of the town's electric light plant and attended personally to the management of the drug store. His peculiar character was said to be indicated in the fact that while these residences he has never kept a single book account, carrying his many involved affairs in his head and never making a mistake.

He was a philanthropic man, helped many poor people, and was one of the best popular figures in Savanna. He had a wife and two grown daughters, one of whom is married.

Berry, the Murdered Man.

"Big Dan" Berry, as he was popularly known, was one of the republican leaders of the Illinois house at Springfield during the legislative session of 1895, when the late John Meyer of Chicago was speaker. Berry, Meyer and Hawley of Kane, republicans, and Clayton E. Cratts, democrat, dominated both sides of the house, and "The Big Four," as they were known, were blamed for all the sins of the thirty-third general assembly. Representative Berry was chairman of the judiciary committee and attracted the opposition of the reform element.

During the close of the session several street railway bills were passed, which afterward were vetoed by Governor Altgeld, and the air was full of rumors of boodie. Speaker Meyer was in ill health and frequently called Berry to the chair. Berry's strong personality and ability to handle the gavel made him a prominent figure at the capital.

The "Woman in the Case."

Mrs. Pulford is a woman of about 40 years of age, is said to be such a woman that would naturally attract a fellow like Berry; at the same time the relations between Berry and his own wife have been harmonious and their home life happy. On the contrary, it is said that Pulford and his wife have not had pleasant domestic relations for the last five years, and that their relations seemed at times to be strained to the breaking point. Then the town gossip grows more definite in its insinuations, and says that for some time Berry had gone armed, and that a warning received from Pulford. What the warning was can be surmised from the nature of the precaution.

relations became well acquainted with Pulford's wife. His friends believe that the relations between the two have been entirely innocent of wrong doing and that Berry was interested chiefly in protecting her from the ill-treatment on the part of Pulford.

The husband, however, is known to have entertained a different belief and to have shown his jealousy on every occasion. He has been seen often by common friends of both men walking distractedly up and down the hall outside of Berry's office, declaring that he would "have his revenge" and making other threatening remarks. Berry was frankly aware of this attitude on the part of Pulford, and in later years always carried a pistol in preparation for any attack might be made on him.

Real Cause of His Collapse.

The real cause of his collapse is said to be this constant brooding over the estrangement of his wife's affections and his belief that Berry was obtaining the mastery not only over Mrs. Pulford but over a large part of the Pulford property. During the hard times of ten years ago Pulford is said to have turned over a good share of his property to his wife, not knowing when the evil day might befall him. When better times came Pulford regained sufficient confidence to ask his wife to transfer the property back to him. This she refused to do.

Pulford is said to have ascribed his wife